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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 21, 1845.

MR. CLAY AND OREGON.

The Post directs our attention to the following extract from a letter of instructions, written by HENRY CLAY, in 1826, when Secretary of State, to Mr. GALLATIN, our Minister in London:—

"Nor is it conceived that Great Britian has, or can, make out even a colorable title to any portion of the North-western coast."

Now we can see nothing embarrassing in this. We make no doubt that there are thousands of our citizens who honestly believe that our title to Oregon is a good one; as all parties in Great Britain, with entire unanimity, believe that their title is good for so much as they claim. Some again, of our own citizens, contend that the title of neither party is good, and that the country is still open for occupation. Of this number are the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Charleston Mercury, the former a Whig, the latter a Democratic paper. The Mercury contends that we have no claim by *discovery*, because it has been forfeited by *non-user*. None by *settlement*, inasmuch as none has been made by the authority of the government. None by *contiguity*, because five hundred miles of barren mountains intervenes between us and the Rocky Mountains. The Mercury fortifies its position by quotations from Vattel, Gallatin, and others, and concludes by pronouncing both our title and that of the British "a perfect humbug." The Journal of Commerce, a paper usually friendly to the administration, on the other hand, goes so far as to say that the title of the British to the Northern part of Oregon is *better* than our own. Such being the state of opinion among influential and respectable citizens among ourselves, how can it be truly said that our right is *clear* and *unquestionable?*

MR. WEBSTER.

The Post endeavors to prove that it has not misrepresented the speech of Mr. Webster on the Oregon question. If the Post did not persist in keeping back from its readers the two or three lines immediately following its quotation, which determines the meaning and intent of the whole, we might, perhaps, suppose that it believed in its own arguments, but this omission, so carefully and perseveringly persisted in, shows pretty clearly that the Post dare not trust the decision to its readers with the whole case before them. And yet, after reiterating his garbled quotation, and perverting in his comments the true sense of even that, he asks

"the unprejudiced of all parties to examine the whole case—look at all the facts connected with it, and then decide whether we [he] have done injustice to Mr. Webster."

Of the character of this appeal we will enable our readers to judge by presenting them with "all the facts" necessary to a comprehension of the case.

On the 15th the Post published the following extract from Mr. WEBSTER's speech:

"Mr. Webster alluded to the discussion which took place in the British Parliament, on the reception of President Polk's message on this subject, the reports of which he read with intense interest, and *he must say that the remarks of the British minister on that occasion were such as were proper, and made in a temper becoming a large minded, liberal statesman. He was disposed to adopt the words of the English Minister on that occasion, who said that England had rights that ought to be, and must be respected.*"

On which the Post commented as follows:

"Is this the language of patriotism? Great Britain has no claim to Oregon, &c.

* * * * *

We trust the Whig leaders will find but few of the "rank and file" willing to side with Great Britain on the Oregon question."

The whole of Mr. WEBSTER's remarks, in their proper connection, are as follows, from which the reader will see how great injustice has been done to that gentleman:

"Mr. Webster alluded to the discussion which took place in the British Parliament, on the reception of President Polk's message on this subject, the reports of which he had read with intense interest, and he must say that the remarks of the British minister on that occasion were such as were proper, and made in a temper becoming a large minded, liberal statesman. He was disposed to adopt the words of the English minister on that occasion, who said that England had rights that ought to be and must be respected. *He (Mr. Webster) would say that this country had rights which ought to be, which should be, and which must be respected.*"

We have since met with the report of the Boston Atlas, which probably comes nearer to the exact words of Mr. WEBSTER than the one from which the Post has copied, though that could scarcely be misunderstood by any candid person:

"I have read, with interest of course, the discussion of this subject in the British House of Commons, resulting in some unanimous resolutions. I avail myself of the language of the British minister, and apply it to ourselves. I have no reason to complain of the temper of that discussion. It was a temper becoming large-minded, temperate and just statesmen, comprehending the sum and substance of the whole matter. *The British minister's language was—that England had rights, in regard to that territory, which must be, and would be respected. And so I say, that the United States have rights in regard to that territory, which ought to be, must be, and will be respected.*"

"CAN THERE BE WAR!"—In answer to this question the New York Morning News (a Democratic journal) has an article which concludes as follows:

We must not be understood as being of those non-resisting advocates of peace, who would under no possible circumstances advocate war. On the contrary, we admit that there might be evils worse than war. We would resist to the last drop of blood any wanton invasion of our national rights or national honor. But we cannot believe that in this age there is any danger of being called to such dire work. One thing is certain: the means of arriving at the truth, and the requirements of justice on every great question are now so abundant, that no civilized nation can be involved in war with another without the most awful criminality on the part of one or the other. Let England look well to this; we are sure America will do so. The retribution which the people of either country would visit upon the heads of the government for involving them in an unjust or a causeless war would be fearful in the extreme. Far distant may be the day when any such calamity shall fall upon the world! This should be the earnest prayer of every lover of his race.

A GOOD THING WELL SAID.—A subscriber to an Episcopal paper in sending his advance subscription money, writes to the editor:—"I wish to pay for my paper in advance, for *I never like to read an editor's paper as well as my own.*

HOLLIDAYSBURGH CONVENTION.

In a preceding column we have given a notice of this affair, the resolutions adopted as well as those rejected by professed friends of the Protective system in Pennsylvania. It was indeed a poor affair in numbers, but poorer still in action and results, and failing to show the determination of Pennsylvania to stand up for her interests in defiance of power and party dictation, it is unfortunate that the Convention was ever called, or that the Whigs in any quarter consented to participate in its proceedings. So far from deterring the Administration from the contemplated destruction of the Protective system, it rather invites the sacrifice—the Convention indirectly affirming that though Mr. Polk should annihilate all the interests of the North, and those of Pennsylvania in particular, he is still to be sustained as the President of the party! Col. Hopkins' Washington meeting declare for the Tariff of 1842 as "a vital question to Pennsylvania," yet when his partizans at Hollidaysburgh are asked to stand by the old Keystone, and denounce those who aim the blow at her prosperity,—to rise above *party* and stand up for the *right* and for *principle*,—we have, what we have ever had, and ever will have, so long as such men are tolerated as party leaders, a base truckling to power—a treasonable betrayal of our vital interests—and of course a tacit acknowledgment that though knowing the right, they have not the NERVE nor the honesty to pursue it in a faithful and manly spirit. These Locofoco partizans tell us that the Protective policy is of high and paramount importance;—that we now enjoy the proper degree of Protection, as exhibited in the general prosperity of the country, and ask the President and Congress to "let well enough alone;" yet when they are asked to discard party feeling, and honesty and firmly meet those who now assail her rights, they but more glaringly exhibit their hypocrisy, and really place party and spoils of office in pre-eminence. It is much to be deplored that this should be the case in the present crisis, when we have so much at stake in the probable legislation of next Congress. It shows, however, to WHIGS the folly of attempting to co-operate with Locofoco partizans in any matter of public policy,—to the PEOPLE, that their interests are not safe in the keeping of men who show their readiness at all times to betray them to their worst enemies.—*Beaver Argus.*

Anti-Texas Meeting at Lowell.

An adjourned meeting of the opponents to the Annexation of Texas came off at Lowell, Mass. on Friday, the 14th instant Hon. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, Mayor of the City, in the Chair. Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING and Hon. J. G. PALFREY, Secretary of State, addressed the meeting—in the course of which the following resolutions were introduced by the latter gentleman, which were adopted and which we publish entire for the liberal and enlightened sentiments therein expressed:

Resolved, That the question of the Annexation of Texas as a slave State, to these United States, is still an open question, dependant on future action of the National Legislature, which as yet has only permitted Texas to offer a Constitution for its acceptance or rejection; and that, while that question remains among the contingencies of the future, we see no reason for remitting the exertions of righteousness, patriotism, and humanity, and we DO NOT DESPAIR OF THEIR SUCCESS.

Resolved, That as, in the National House of Representatives, there can only be eighty-eight votes from the slave States to determine this issue; while there are one hundred and thirty-five votes from the free States, so that there must be twenty-four Representatives false to their highest obligations, before the measure can be carried, and as we are not ready to believe that twenty-four such traitors to freedom and justice can be found, *therefore* WE DO NOT DESPAIR.

Resolved, That as it is our firm conviction that the mass of the people of the free States, however a portion of them may for a time be misguided by false lights and by the arts of selfish demagogues, are moved by honest purposes and animated by an intense love of freedom, and that as they are yet able to reach their servants in the public councils with a voice of command, before the atrocious act now in progress shall be forced through to its consummation, *therefore* WE DO NOT DESPAIR.

Resolved, That we, confident believers in a Supreme Power which holds the hearts of rulers in its hand; we, descendants of the brave and God-fearing Puritans, to whom the English historians owned that the people of England owed their liberties, are not prepared to cast foul shame on our lineage; we, men of Massachusetts, which never yet reared a race to falter or despond in the darkest hour; we, men of Middlesex, breathing here an air fresh from the first fields of American liberty, declare to each other, to the nation, and to the world, that, however it may be with others, we ought not, we do not, we will NOT DESPAIR. And may God all-just and almighty, maintain the right.

REPRIEVE OF THE ANTI-RENT CONVICTS.—An Albany correspondent of the Herald states that a Cabinet council has been held in that city to take into consideration the case of O'Connor and Van Steenburg, the two Anti-renters under sentence of death in Delaware county for murdering Sheriff Steele. He says:—"The barn-burners voted for the execution, while the Hunkers voted to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The latter being in the majority, the lives of these two men will be spared, and the Governor immediately issued his order to the Sheriff of Delaware county to that effect. The decision is almost universally approved." Reprieve is probably but the first step to pardon, and the friends of the condemned, exercising the political influence they do in the Legislature, will soon obtain that last concession of Executive favor, and thus the criminals will escape altogether from merited punishment. If such a determination has been formed by the Governor and his advising ministers, and the decision is universally approved, the citizens of the State ought not to complain of more riot, resistance to law, and murder of public officers should occur, as such mistaken clemency is very likely to produce. What officer will hereafter go into the anti-rent counties to execute a process, when he may be shot down in the faithful discharge of his duty by a band of sneaking miscreants, guilty of the double crime of rebellion and murder, and who acknowledge the enormity of their offences in the disguises they assume to shield themselves from the consequences of their crimes. And it is for such persons that public sympathy is created!—*Phil. Ledger.*

COINCIDENCES.—We were struck, the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents beginnig and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

Born		Retired.
1735	John Adams	1801
1743	Thomas Jefferson	1809
1851	James Madison	1817
1759	James Monroe	1825
1767	J. Quincy Adams	1829

Now, it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty six; Madison was sixty six; Monroe was sixty six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty six. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.—*U. S. Journal.*

Connection of the Spiritual with the Natural World.

BY REV. MR. BARRET, OF NEW YORK.

According to Swedenborg there is a most intimate connection between the inhabitants of the spiritual and those of the natural world. He tells that the spiritual world is not far removed from the natural, as to space, but is within it as the soul is within the body. Consequently there is a reciprocal influence and mutual dependence of the two worlds upon each other, like that existing between the soul and the body. The spiritual world exerts an influence upon the body; and again the natural reacts upon the spiritual world as the body reacts upon the soul. While men are living in this world, they are all, as to their spirits, intimately associated with spirits in the other world. If this were not the case, we should have no power to will or think. Swedenborg says "that man cannot think the least thing without spirits adjoined to him, and that his spirit's life depends on it."

We are aware that the mass of professing christians at the present day would look upon such a sentiment as this, as something fanciful, visionary, or even superstitious; for the prevalent notions respecting the spiritual world are extremely vague and ill-defined—Most persons seem to regard it as a shadowy and unreal world, and to think of the soul itself as a kind of formless, etherial, unsubstantial vapor. Indeed, we find almost everywhere throughout christendom a deep rooted scepticism in regard to the reality of a spiritual world, or the existence of angels or sprits. It has come to be regarded by the multitude as a mark of wisdom to deny the *reality* of every thing not cognizable by the natural senses, and to treat the belief in the existence of spirits, and of their influence upon men as a silly superstition. Such is the gross sensualism in which the minds of the men in christendom are immersed, that they have but little faith in the reality or existence of any thing above the sphere of nature. As it is written, "When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth!"

But there ever have been persons in all ages of the world who have believed that there are spirits invisible to the natural eye, yet intimately present with men and exerting an influence upon them for good or for evil. Thus the belief in the presence of the spiritual world, and in its intimate connection and sympathy with the natural world, has never at any time completely died out. And it is worthy of remark that those in whom this belief has been the strongest have usually been among the purest and best of men. Such was evidently the belief of the great Milton: for he says:

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen both when we wake and when we sleep."

And the poet Spencer says—

"And is there care in heaven? And is there love
In heavenly spirits to these creatures base
That may compassion of their evils move?
There is—else much more wretched were the case
Of men than beasts. But oh! the exceeding grace
Of highest God! that loves his creatures so,
And all his work with mercy doth embrace,
That blessed angels He sends to and fro,
To serve to wicked man—to serve his wicked foe."

Sir Walter Scott also says, in his work on Demology and witchcraft, that there are many millions of spirits who have become invisible to mortals, but who "are not, it may be supposed, indifferent to the affairs of mortality, perhaps not incapable of influencing them."

Our own Washington Irving, too, though he regards the belief as a superstition, says: "It is a sublime and beautiful doctrine, inculcated by the early fathers, that there are guardian angels appointed to watch over cities and nations, to take care of good men and to guard and guide the steps of helpless infancy. And he farther adds: "What could be more consoling than the idea that the souls of those we once loved were permitted to return and watch over our welfare! that affectionate and guardian spirits sat by our pillow when we slept, keeping a vigil over our most helpless hours! that beauty and innocence, which had languished into the tomb, yet smiling unseen around us, revealing themselves in those blest dreams wherein we live over again the hours of past endearments. A belief of this kind would, I should think, be a new incentive to virtue, rendering us circumspect even in our most secret moments, from the idea that those we once loved and honored were invisible witnesses of all our actions. Place the superstition in this light, and I confess I should like to be a believer in it."

I opened a little volume of poems the other day published about two years ago in Boston, and from the pen of a lady of more than ordinary elevation and purity of thought, and in some consonsoling stanzas addressed to a "Widowed Friend," I found the following lines:

Oh! not alone! *Oh! not alone!*
Her spirit hovers near,
With all its deep undying love,
Thy darkest hours to cheer

An angel clothed in garments white,
She moved at thy side:
Youthful and beautiful as when
She first became thy bride.

Angels around our daily paths
Their blessed influence shed;
These angels are our dearly loved,
Our ne'er forgotten dead."

I cut from a newspaper not long ago some lines written by a gentleman who had lately been called to mourn the loss of a wife, and two children. They were addressed to his wife in the spirit land and were remarkable for the cheerful faithful faith, and pious trust, which they indicated in the writer's mind.

The following were among them:

And now with both the children dear,
Thou'rt dwelling in the spirit land—
And often time I almost hear
Sweet music from that happy band.

And sometimes too I know I feel,
Thy heavenly influence round me thrown,
Such thoughts will o'er my spirit steal,
And tell me then I'm not alone."

An intimate friend of the late Rev. Wm. Ellery of Channing once said to him, "I do wish that some of my departed friends would come back and tell me of that unseen state." Dr. Channing smiled and answered, seriously. "Well I do not expect any one to come back to me, but I think I should not be *surprised* if they did; I have such implicit faith in their existence and nearness, and their appearance would not I believe, astonish me."

In an age of gloomy and almost universal scepticism with regard to the reality of a spiritual world, it is refreshing to meet occasionally with sentiments like these. They show us that the doctrines which Swedenburg announces on this subject is not altogether new; but that there have been some, as well before as since his time, who have believed the main fact which he asserts.

And are there not moments when almost every one is brought to feel the presence of the spiritual world as a grand and solemn reality? Moments, when he ceases to doubt that there is a most intimate connection of men in this world with spirits in the other world? When some near friend or relative has been removed by death to the world of spirits, do we not all, sometimes in an hour of retirement and meditation, realize that the spirit of our departed friend is near us, communing and sympathising with our spirit? And if it is a friend whom we have fondly loved, and who was worthy to be loved, do we not at such moments experience the tranquility and elevating influence of his spirit upon our own? Do we not feel the warm breath of his love in the depth of our souls almost as sensibly as we can feel upon our cheek the Summer evening zephyr?

MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans Tropic says there can be no doubt that the Loco Foco ticket has prevailed in Mississippi. The election was for Governor and members of the Legislature.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 22, 1845.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Whatever our hands find to do, we should do with our might, especially in a case of benevolence. If we wish to succeed in the noble purpose of establishing an Insane Asylum for this county, or for Western Pennsylvania, located here, we should prosecute the matter with a zeal and energy corresponding with the magnitude and importance of the object to be accomplished. Having engaged in the matter, we must not let the excitement die away, or the interest flag, until the object is so near accomplishment that its success is placed beyond doubt.

We hope, therefore, that the meeting to-day will be large and imposing, and display so deep an interest in the community, that the doubters and the sluggish will see that the work is to be done, and that if they wish to have any hand in it they must hasten to take hold. There is no doubt, as we said before, that if we *all* engage in it, that the object will not only be successfully accomplished, but the burden will be comparatively light on each individual.

Our neighbor of the Post, we are glad to see, seconds the movement, but we do not think it would be advisable, as that paper suggests, to connect a Blind or Deaf and Dumb Asylum with it. By aiming at too much we lose the whole, and we do not think the institutions of a compatible character. An Insane Asylum should be removed from all other institutions. It would be cruel to subject the young blind or deaf and dumb pupil to even the association of being covered by the same roof, while to keep them within hearing of the ravings of the maniac, or permit them to see them, would be attended with disastrous effects.

Let us go to work and accomplish this one and much needed institution, and then we may feel the pleasures of benevolence so strongly that we shall undertake the others also. We are glad so much interest is awakened in the community, and augur from it the best results.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia has elected the Hon. John McPherson Berrien United States Senator for the unexpired term ending in 1847. It will be remembered that Mr. Berrien, a short time since, resigned his place in the Senate, but having consented again to serve, the Legislature has reinstated him for the ballance of the term.

The Locos and the Tariff.

"*Murder* will out," is a trite and a true saying; and so of *Truth*, it "is mighty and will prevail." Those old saws have been brought to our mind by reading over the "Standard's" notice of the proceedings of the late *Tariff Convention* in this place. The writer of the article (one of the speechifiers in the Convention) endeavors, for nearly the space of a column, to make his readers believe that he is friendly to the Tariff of 1842, and that the 'democrats' are as much tariff men as the whigs; but just at the close of his article, away down in one corner of the paper, obscurely printed, the *truth* leaks out, and he winds up with the following *anti-Pennsylvania* declaration, boldly avowing 'PARTY PREDILECTIONS' as paramount with the 'Democrats' to the interests of the Country! Friends of Pennsylvania interests, read, pause, and reflect:

"So far as the Tariff of '42 sustains this character, they will stand by it, but are not prepared, at the call of their enemies, *to sacrifice all their political principles and* PARTY PREDILECTIONS in a vain attempt to prevent a revision or modification of its objectionable features."

And this was the position taken by the Locos in the Convention. They were willing to sustain the Tariff of '42 *so far as their sustenance of it did not interfere with the interests of their PARTY*, or bring them under the ban of that "very good Tariff man," Mr. Polk; but the moment they were called upon to stand by *the Tariff and the interests of their State*, in opposition, it needs be, to the powers at Washington, they declared they were "not prepared" to "*sacrifice*" their "*party predilections*" for any such considerations as these!

Now, notwithstanding this bold avowal, we venture to say the *leaders* will still contend they are "as good Tariff men as the Whigs," and actually make the "rank and file" believe it. But there is a day coming, we trust, when *actions*, (which speak louder than words,) will so clearly and indisputably *prove* that the Locofoco party is *not* the Tariff party, that even the most blinded partizan will see and acknowledge the *truth*. When *their President* and *their party in Congress* shall have laid violent hands upon the "fair and just" Tariff of 1842, and so "modified" and "revised" it as to crush *Pennsylvania interests*, the point will be settled—the eyes of the people will be opened.—*Hollidaysburgh Register.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This society held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, at Elizabethtown. Richard T. Haines Esq., presided. The officers of last year were re-elected. The annual report was read by J. P. Jackson, Esq., corresponding secretary. New Jersey has subscribed about $1500 to the funds of the society during the year.

The usual resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and a letter from the venerable Dr. Alexander was read, expressing his readiness to be one of a hundred who would raise $10,000 by subscribing $100 each, to give an impulse to the operations of the society. He also announced that he had prepared "A History of African Colonization" complete down to the present year. The work is to be published probably in December.

PROMOTION OF AN EDITOR.—The labors and influence of the press seem to be rated nearer their proper value of late than during a few years back. We hear of the appointment of editors to office, quite frequently, in every section of the Union. According to the United States Journal, JAMES CLARK, Esq., whose appointment as Governor of Iowa, we have already noticed, is the present editor of the Iowa Reporter.

The Lost Mail from Albany has been recovered, with, it is believed, all its contents, and where do our readers suppose this valuable bag was found! One of the Eleventh Ward Police, Peter Brown, recovered it yesterday from a collector of rags, who picked it up in the street early on the morning of the 12th instant, it having fallen from the wagon of the Mail carrier.

And this is the scandalously careless way in which the mails are every day liable to be lost or stolen. The mail bags are first pitched helter skelter into an open wagon, which is driven at a rapid pace to the steamboat, where there is no Mail Agent, and when the boat arrives at its destination, the bags are thrown upon the open dock, where they remain without any one to watch them, till the Post Office Porter makes his appearance, and then they are trotted back to the Post Office in another open wagon, from which—as this last case proves—there is a reasonable possibility of their being pitched into the street! And for such service as this it is that the people are required to pay an exhorbitant rate of postage. The wonder, it seems to us, is that the mail should *ever* arrive safe.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Hollidaysburgh Register.

THE TRIAL OF M'CAFFERTY.

Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 17, 1845.

Friend Jones:—Presuming that it would not be uninteresting to your readers, I take occasion to send you a short statement of the proceedings of our Court.

But little of importance or interest came up except the *Trial of James M'Cafferty* for the murder of David Hassler, at Mill Creek, on the 17th of July last. A Jury was called on Tuesday of last week, and the investigation lasted until Friday evening.

The trial was conducted by John Cresswell, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, and Samuel Calvin, for the Commonwealth, and T. P. Campbell and A. P. Wilson for the Defendant.

The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth established beyond contradiction the *killing*,—it was done openly, in the presence of several witnesses; and so far as appeared in the testimony, without provocation. Threats had been made by the prisoner during the day against the residents at the Red House—he had in the early part of the day snapped his rifle at Mr. T. Patterson, a resident there—and at the very time of killing, had avowed his purpose to kill Hassler, all of which the Commonwealth contended made out a case of cool, deliberate and premeditated murder. The only defence set up or relied upon was, if not a complete, a partial insanity.

The appearance of the prisoner during the progress of the trial was perfectly cool and calm, and at times seemed to indicate a wicked wantoness of heart, and again it seemed like a willing, giving up to his fate. A smile occasionally lit up his face, but passed almost instantly away, and the pallid sternness of despair or resignation overspread his features once more.

The Deputy Attorney General, Cresswell, commenced the summing up by a brief recital of the facts on which the Commonwealth relied. Mr. Campbell, for the Prisoner, in a long, eloquent and very plausible argument, endeavored to show the effects of a long continued use of spirituous liquors on the brain; and almost succeeded in raising a doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner. He was followed on the same side by Gen. Wilson, who gave all his strength to the same issue; in fact, all gave them much credit for their zeal and disinterested labors to secure for the unfortunate the advantages of a fair trial, and the benign mercies which characterize the law. They were followed by Mr. Calvin, who in a masterly manner beat down the battlements of defence, and showed that *justice* was an attribute of our law, as well as mercy, and that folly and crime were never a shield to the guilty to protect them from the shafts of Justice.

The charge of the Judge was an able recital of the law and the facts; and the cause was committed to the Jury on Friday about 6 o'clock. They were out about an hour, and returned with a verdict of "*Guilty of murder in the first degree.*"

On Saturday the prisoner was sentenced. It was a trying and solemn scene. The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, stood calmly up, and with a silent sadness no pen can describe, slowly shook his head while his moving lips said "*not anything.*"—every look and muscle of his features telling that the painful truth had entered his soul—"*I must soon die—die shamefully on the scaffold.*"

The charge of the judge was then read with an evident feeling that often choked his utterance.—It was a short but touching direction to the prisoner to look only to the Saviour of the world as the only anchor to his soul, assuring him that his earthly hopes were at an end.

Thus ended the trial of James M'Cafferty; and the black catalogue of Alcohol's victims is increased by adding thereunto one more murderer.

W.

John Quincy Adams on Capital Punishment.

The following letter was written by Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to a Committee of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment:

BOSTON, Nov. 7th, 1845.

Fellow-citizens:—I regret my inability from the state of my health, to attend the General Meeting of the Friends of the Abolition of Capital Punishment, to be held in your city on the 11th instant to which I am invited by your Circular of the 28th ult.

Gladly would I co-operate with any Society whose object should be to promote the abolition of every form by which the life of man can be voluntarily taken by his fellow-creature man. If there be any case which in the intercourse of human society, can possibly justify this act, it is that sanctioned by the community for the punishment of enormous crimes.

In the progress of the human race towards that improved condition of their existence to which our Religion teaches us that they are destined, the total abolition of all violent extinction of the life of man by the will and act of his brother, is among the blessed promises of Futurity. War, Slavery, Murder, and Homicide in any form, are evils, I fondly hope, to disappear hereafter from the annals of the human race upon earth. Every step in this progress that can be made during the remnant of my own life, will be hailed by me with inexpressible delight; and although the revocation of that sentence of the Almighty that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his own blood be shed," would in my prayers to Heaven, be the last accomplishment of the perfectibility of man upon earth, I would gladly contribute to it, even in advance of some other forms of homicide more odious in themselves, but perhaps more deeply rooted in the infirmities of man's nature. I do, therefore, heartily wish and pray for the success of your efforts to promote the abolition of Capital Punishment, and if you can shape the laws of the land to a disclaimer of the right of Government itself to take from any human being the life granted him by his Creator; I would welcome it as the harbinger of a brighter day, when no individual of the race of man shall ever lose his life by the act of another. I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

EXPEDITION TO CAPE PALMAS.—The brig Kent, of this port, left Fell's Point on Saturday for Cape Palmas, with emigrants and freight for the Maryland State Colonization Society. She carries out the model and moulds for a Baltimore clipper, furnished by Mr. Goodwin, to be built in the Colony of the teak wood. Sails, copper, rigging, and a full supply of ship chandlery, were also provided. An able and intelligent ship carpenter went out to superintend the building of the schooner; also a caulker. They were hired to go out for the special purpose of constructing this vessel, but it is believed they will find profitable employment there for a long period, and that the beautiful model now sent out—one of Gardner's best—will not lack imitation.

Goods and merchandise to the amount of over five thousand dollars were also shipped by this vessel to account of several colonists, funds for some of which have been long in hand. This does not look as if the Colonists were all poverty stricken; and yet the draymen and stevedores, who toil with the bales and boxes, and see their direction to well known names, cannot be made to believe in the advantages of Colonization, themselves thus furnishing the weightiest argument ever yet offered of the alleged inferiority of their race.—*Balt. Amer.*

The dome of St. Peter's Church, at Rome, is cracking, and great efforts are making to secure it by strong chains. The edifice was 111 years in building.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

THE FAST DUEL,

OR THE MAN WHO FIRED TOO QUICK

Some time in the Fall of 39 or 40, the French frigate La Belle Poule, then cruising in the American seas under the command of the Prince de Joinville, either for the purpose of victualing and watering, or giving her officers and men a short respite from their duties, dropped her anchor in the beautiful harbor of Pensacola. The usual courtesies having been observed on the part of the American men of war, towards the friendly stranger, there commenced a series of balls and feats in honor of her arrival, and in token of her welcome, which were duly reciprocated by the gallant Frenchman. At one of these fetes given on board La Belle Poule, there was, among many other guests from the city, a Mrs. Robbins, a woman well calculated, from the elegance of her person and beauty of her manners, to take captive the heart of a susceptible Frenchman. And so it proved—for the evening was not spent before Lieutenant Soulon, first officer of the ship, was making most desperate love to the aforesaid Mrs. R. who seemed to receive his advances with no inconsiderable pleasure. From that time, Lieutenant Soulon, was the constant visitor of Mrs. Robbins, and so devoted was his attentions, that finally the jealousy of Mr. Robbins was aroused, and upon taking his wife to task upon the subject, received such answers as to entirely confirm him in his suspicions. Being determined to discover if there were any reasons for his alarm, he feigned urgent and pressing business in New Orleans, and informed his wife that he would probably be detained from home a week. On the night of the day of his pretended departure, he returned to his house, and walking to the window of his wife's room, discovered Lieut Soulon on his knees before Mrs. Robbins, holding her hand, and gesticulating with all the vehemence of an impassioned lover. Restraining his indignation, he walked into the room, and coolly ordered the abashed Lieutenant to leave the house, informing him that he should hear from him in the morning.

On the following morning Major Rush, the friend of Robbins, waited on Lieutenant Soulon with a challenge. It was accepted, and they were to meet on the same evening, with double-barrelled guns at twenty paces. Accordingly, at the appointed time, they were on the ground which had been selected. Mr. Robbins, with his second, Major Rush, and Lieutenant Soulon, with his friend Mr. Belloe, together with four midshipmen, and the surgeon of the ship. The ground having been measured, and the parties placed, they were informed that they were to 'fire between the words 'one' and 'three,' and that if either party fired before the word 'one,'' or after the word 'three,' that the second of the opposite party was to shoot down the man so firing, on the spot.

Every thing having been arranged, Major Rush (who won the word) asked if they were ready! and being answered in the affirmative, gave the word "Fire!" No sooner had he said it, and before he could say "one," off went both barrels of Robbin's, gun and down dropped Lieutenant Soulon. Robbins, as soon as the Lieutenant fell, recollecting the terms of the combat and the penalty attached to shooting before or after the word, dropped his gun and broke. No sooner had he started, than every man on the field, his own second included, took after him, and after running some hundred yards, caught him, and brought him back to the ground.

On being brought back, he protested most vehemently against being shot, declaring that it was altogether an accident that his gun had gone off, and that moreover he never had agreed himself to the terms of the fight. His protestations, however would not do; the indignant Frenchmen swore they would have his blood—that justice to their fallen comrade demanded it at their hands—that he had forfeited his life, and the penalty must be paid. In accordance with this resolution they placed Robbins with his back to a pine tree, telling him that they would 'step' twenty paces, wheel and fire! They stepped off the twenty paces, and wheeled to fire, but as they wheeled, Robbins turned the pine and broke again, the Frenchmen potting afterhim. This time the race was more desperate—Robbins was running for his life, and terror lent swiftness to his feet—but it would not do—they caught him a second time, and returned with him.

By this time Major Rush becoming indignant at the apparent cowardice of his friend, told the French that if his principal was not bold enough to stand up to his agreement, and be shot, that he would take his place. To this Robbins objected, and said that no man should die for him; that if any body had to die he would die himself. He also intimated to Major Rush, that if he cast any more insinuations in regard to his courage he would knock him down! Major Rush told him he had acted like a coward, and sure enough Robbins jumped at him, and was digging into him tremendously, when Lieut. Soulon, having recovered from the swoon into which the *report* of Robbin's gun had thrown him, and who had not been touched, arose to his feet, and taking in the whole matter at a single glance, took to his heels as hard as he could put it down, feeling particularly anxious about that time to be on board La Belle Poule.

But fate did not favor him: for Robbins was in the act of getting off Major Rush, who had just hallooed, when he laid his eyes on the retreating Lieutenant. Seizing a gun which was lying on the ground, he started after him, a little of the fastest, followed by Major Rush and all the Frenchmen. When getting within about seventy yards of the Lieutenant, and concluding this was a good time to "bring" him, drew a "bead," and sure enough "brought him!" On getting up to him, they found that in the last fire Robbins had lodged ten "whistlers" in the Frenchman's legs, who, having received some lusty kicks from Robbins, by way of interest, was borne in haste on board La Belle Poule.

Thus ended the "Fast Duel," which has caused many a hearty laugh in the goodly city of Pensacola. THE VERY YOUNG UN.

Lowndes co. Ala., Oct. 30, 1845.

P. S. It is needless to say that all the names used are fictitious.

THE "UNION."—It is laughable to see in the Union, extracts from *small* Locofoco papers, lauding the "bold and patriotic tone of the organ on the Oregon question." Truly bold has been that tone. "The whole or none," said the Union, in its "bold and patriotic tone"—"the whole or none of Oregon," and the small fry responded "the whole or none." But the sober, responsible editors of the party, who had a living to get, and a character to maintain beyond the administration, said that such language would not do; and when the administration heard that, the Union said, with a bold and patriotic tone, "it only meant the whole or none of the *claim*, not the *territory!!!*" The best portion of the Locofoco press is using language with reference to the Oregon question, that will have an effect upon the administration in the settlement of Oregon.—*U. S. Gazette.*

REV. DR. BEECHER.—Sunday evening this venerable man met with a serious accident.—While on his way to church, his horse ran away with him, the buggy was dashed to pieces, and the Doctor pitched upon his back with great violence. He lay some three quarters of an hour senseless. For some five hourse he had great difficulty in breathing; but yesterday morning he was better, and his physicians think he will recover. His chest is bruised and sore; but there is no appearance of internal injury.

N. B.—We heard from Dr. Beecher late last evening. He was doing well. His bruises are merely muscular, and the physicians, we hear, say there is no danger.—*Cin. Gaz. Nov. 18.*

GREAT FIRE IN CHILLICOTHE.

From an *extra* of the "Ancient Metropolis," published in Chillicothe, Ohio, we have the following painful intelligence:

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 19.

A fire broke out in our city, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the building on the corner of Paint and Main streets, occupied by Douglas & Lansing, Druggists, the Scioto Gazette Printing office, and Miller's Confectionary. This building was entirely destroyed, with 7 or 8 frame ones adjoining, as follows: The dry good stores of Sultzbacher and Hern, John Ewing's saddler shop, the Advertiser Printing Office, Gibbs and Robinson's tailor shop, Chuschill's boot and shoe shop, Steele's tailor shop, and Alex. Ewing's saddler shop.

C. C. Allen, the proprietor of the Gazette, lost every thing in his office. The press of the Advertiser office and most of the type were saved. The other establishments succeeded in rescuing a portion of their goods from the flames, though in a damaged condition.

We have not heard an estimate of the entire loss.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.

ANOTHER FIRE AT QUEBEC.—There is a rumor in town to-day of another fire in that unfortunate city. It is said that the flames were seen by the passengers on board the steamer Quebec, which left for this city, after they reached Pointe aux Tremble, a distance of twenty-one miles from Quebec. We hope there may be some mistake, but we have seen a gentleman who was on board, and he appears to entertain no doubt that another serious conflagration has taken place.

The Commercial Advertiser says—"If the flame were seen at pointe aux Tremble we fear the fire was in the upper town, were the buildings are generally more valuable than they are outside the gates."

Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 13th.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EUROPEAN.—I am sorry to have to inform you that accounts have been received here this morning, from the Saguenay, which leave no doubt of the melancholy loss of the ship European, Captain M'Rride, which sailed hence on the morning of the 1st inst., for Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of wheat, flour, ashes, &c. It is stated that she was cast ashore on the Mille Roches Point, during the late gale from the East, and will be a total wreck; her masts had been cut to prevent her falling over. Three of the crew were drowned.

The passengers, Mr. Auld and Mrs. Auld, and a young lady, (daughter of an officer of the 14th Regiment) of Montreal, were all saved, and are now at one of the ports in good health. They will probably come up by land.

The European is one of the finest vessels built at the Clyde last winter, and was only on her second voyage from your port.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 4 P. M.

No tidings yet of the steamer Britannia. The non-receipt of intelligence from Europe has caused a general stagnation in business. Flour is held at $6, but without enquiry either for speculation or export purposes. The rates of Cotton are barely supported with extremely limited sales. Wheat is held at 124a125c. for Penna reds, and 128 a 130 for whits. Old Southern yellow Corn is readily taken at 71 a 72 cts and Oats at 40 a 41 cts. Groceries and provisions are dull. Holders of Cloverseed want $6.25 per bushel.

WELL DONE, FLORIDA.—It now appears that Charrington Cabell is elected to congress from Flor

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	6 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 25, 1845.

LOCOFOCO DEMOCRACY.

On Saturday handbills were pasted up on the streets, giving notice of a "Democratic Meeting" in the Old Court House, in the evening, to sustain Mr. Polk on the Tariff, Oregon and Texas questions. A meeting was accordingly held, a furious and bombastic speech against the Whigs was made, remarkable only for its egotism and ignorance, and a series of resolutions were passed in favor of Polk, Texas, Oregon and a *Revenue* Tariff—all so worded as to encourage the Government to persevere in its measures for the injury of the country and the ruin of the Tariff of 1842. Those Locofocos who attended the meeting at the Exchange, and the Hollidaysburgh Convention, were denounced, and the determination expressed to go for Mr. Polk and the party, regardless of consequences. Such was the spirit of the resolutions, as far as we could hear them from our distant position. Such is all the support the "Democracy" of Allegheny county will give to the Tariff of 1842, or any Tariff which will afford adequate protection to our mechanics and manufacturers!

Insane Asylum.—We publish to-day the resolutions adopted by the Insane Asylum Meeting. It will be seen that it was resolved to resuscitate the old Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society, which contemplates the establishment of a General Hospital, to which an Insane Asylum is to be attached. It may be well enough to re-animate the old Society, but we very much doubt the policy of attempting too many things at once. There is nothing to prevent the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society, if we correctly understood its provisions as read at the meeting, from devoting its whole means and energies to the erection of an Insane Asylum first, and then afterwards building a General Hospital. Or, if thought best, first erecting a Hospital, and then an Asylum. It is clear that the buildings must be widely separate—one must be in town, or in its immediate neighborhood, and needs but little ground—the other should be removed from the city, and should have attached to it some twenty acres or more of ground. As the public mind is now aroused on the subject of an Insane Institution, and as the meeting was called for that purpose, we think such an institution should be erected first.

We hope the Managers of the Hospital Society will take immediate measures to re-organize the Society, and put it into active operation. The public sentiment demands it—the interests of humanity demand it—religion demands it. Do not let the matter sleep and die. Agitate it until something is done. We will cheerfully publish, for public information, the act incorporating the Society, if some one will furnish us with a copy.

We beg leave, also, to suggest to the Committee appointed at the meeting, to discharge their duty promptly, and publish their proceedings, that the people may see that something is to be done.

☞ Elder Knapp, who is preaching in the Grant street Baptist Church, has met with great success, and quite a revival is in progress in that congregation. Eleven were baptised on Sabbath last.

☞ The news from England will pain every philanthropic heart, and will lead every well regulated mind more greatly to prize the blessings we enjoy in this highly favored country. We would remark, however, that there is a probability that the accounts are too highly colored. Time will soon develope.

INSANE ASYLUM MEETING.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Insane Asylum Meeting on Saturday:

Whereas, The extensive population of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, combined with the great concourse of emigrants and other strangers, and the variety of accidents arising from the numerous manufactories in our vicinity, render it highly important that a Hospital for the relief of destitute, sick and wounded persons should be established;

And whereas, The deplorable condition of those unfortunate persons who are afflicted with that worst of human calamities, the loss of reason, renders it the imperative duty of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to adopt some efficient plan for the construction and endowment of an Asylum for the Insane, more especially as there exists no such institution in this State west of the Susquehanna, and the abuses arising from the course now adopted with regard to such unfortunate persons, is a disgrace to an enlightened and Christian community; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is expedient to revive the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain what amount can be raised in this city and vicinity, for the construction and endowment of an Hospital for the sick and wounded, and also an Asylum provided with suitable accommodations for the relief and cure of insane persons.

Resolved, That a Committee of members be appointed to inquire into the most suitable location for such Hospital and Asylum.

Resolved, That a Committee of members be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, requiring such modification of the act incorporating the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society as may be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That the above Committees be requested to report to a future meeting, to be held at this place, on the day of next, or at such earlier time as the President of this meeting may call the same, by notice in the newspapers of the city and county.

On consideration, it was then

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to fill up the blanks in the above resolutions.

Which the following persons were appointed, to wit: Wm. Eichbaum, A. W. Black, Benj. Bakewell, Wm. J. Howard and Robt. Porter.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Nashville "Banner" of the 14th instant announces the death of the Hon. Joseph H. Peyton, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Tennessee. This gentleman was a member of the last Congress, a sound Whig, distinguished alike by his faithful and fearless discharge of his public duties and his unassuming and amiable deportment in the walks of private life. In announcing his death, the Banner says: "We knew Dr. Peyton well. He was the very soul of honor—chivalrous and high-minded; and, by his death, his district and the country have not only sustained a public loss, but a vacuum has been created among a large circle of private friends which it will be difficult to fill."

Gen. Washington Barrow, editor of the Nashville Banner, is spoken of as the Whig candidate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Peyton.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Mr. Calhoun, the President of the Convention, it is well known, is opposed to internal improvements by the General Government—denying the Constitutional right. But in his speech he took the ground that the Government had a right and ought to improve the great western rivers. He said:

As to *the improvement of the valley of the Mississippi*—what, then, can the General Government do? The invention of Fulton has, if I may be allowed the expression, turned the Mississippi river and its tributaries into an inland sea, of equal importance in its navigation with Chesapeake or Delaware bay. I believe it therefore to be a matter peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and deserving in the highest degree of its police and protection. This is not a matter to be left to individual States. It is one of high National importance. We may safely lay down as a rule, which it is presumed will be acceptable to all, that, whatever can be done by individuals, they ought to accomplish; whatever is peculiarly within the province of States, they should effect; and whatever is essentially within the control of the General Government, it should accomplish. I believe the free and uninterrupted navigation of these inland seas, so to speak, is within the peculiar province of the General Government. [Great applause.] But on these topics it were useless at present to go into detail.

The following are the resolutions reported to the Convention by the Select Committee of one from each State, and which were adopted. We copy from the correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

1. *Resolved*, That the reports of the various committees, and such documents accompanying them as the supervising committee may select, be printed.

2. *Resolved*, That the communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of those great rivers are objects as strictly National as any other preparation for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by the convention impracticable by the States or individual enterprise, and call for appropriations of money by the General Government.

4. *Resolved*, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. *Resolved*, That if the policy of reinforcing our navy with war steamers be adopted, the Western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and also in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war, provisions all being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

6. *Resolved*, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes of the North, by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved unimpaired, and that ample military and naval defences and additional light houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico at the most eligible points for that purpose.

8. *Resolved*, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard, that the interests to be defended in one quarter are quite as important and altogether as National as those in the other, and that the expenditures required for the proper defences of the Gulf and the Lakes will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences to the Atlantic.

9. *Resolved*, That Congress establish a National armory and foundery at some point on the Western waters at as early a period as practicable.

10. *Resolved*, That the marine hospitals on the Western and Southwestern waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay.

11. *Resolved*, That the mail service of the West and South requires great improvement in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters; that measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension of the magnetic telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

12. *Resolved*, That millions of acres of the public domain, lying on the Mississippi river, and on its tributaries, now worthless for the purpose of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments so as to prevent overflow, and that this convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish that object by grant of said lands or an appropriation of money.

13 and 14, which are too long for insertion, recommend the construction of railroads to connect the Mississippi valley with the Georgia and South Carolina railroad, speak of these works as offering inducements to capitalists, and ask the delegates to endeavor to procure charters and pecuniary aid from their respective Legislatures, and subscriptions from individuals.

15 *Resolved*, That, as many of the railroads projected may pass through the public domain, this convention would respectfully urge on the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections of the public lands to aid in their construction, this being no more than a fair remuneration paid by the Government as proprietor for the increased value imparted by such roads to the remaining public lands.

16. *Resolved*, That efficient steps should be taken by the General Government to remove and prevent the recurrence of the obstructions in the St. Louis harbor.

17. *Resolved*, That a dry-dock and convenient arrangements for the repair and refitting of Government vessels should be established at some suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico.

18 Recommends the appointment of two committees, of five each, to memorialize Congress and address the people on the subjects embraced in these resolutions.

These were the resolutions reported by the committee. The following was added, after having been once rejected by the Convention:

Resolved, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the military road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis) through the swamps, to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the various military forts on the Western frontier.

The Memphis Enquirer says, the deliberations of the Convention commanded universal interest among strangers and citizens. It was the largest and most talented body ever assembled in this country, in the manner this has been. Throughout the whole of each day of its session the galleries were crowded with ladies, while the body of the church was filled with delegates alone.

The delegates from this city arrived home yesterday.

☞ Some reasons why Pennsylvania should grant the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad, in self-defence, founded on the almost absolute certainty that Virginia will permit the road to pass through her territory, are crowded out today.

Magnetic Telegraph.—The managers of the contemplated line of Magnetic Telegraph between Philadelphia and Baltimore are about to concentrate much force of hands on the route, and fully calculate to have the necessary preparations completed to enable them to communicate regularly by the 20th of January next. The wires over the line from Harrisburgh to Lancaster is expected to be finished this week.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIA.

Thirteen Days Later from Europe.

Terrible Railway Revulsion in England and France—Expected Famine in England—Proposed Opening of the Ports—Meetings of the English Cabinet—Depression in the Cotton Market Excited Feeling in England on the Corn Laws—Renewed Political Agitation in England and Ireland—Resignation of Marshall Soult—Affairs in India—Abdel Kader and the French—Prostration of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts—Briskness in the Iron Trade—Markets, &c., &c.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, with thirteen days later news. The news was received in New York by an express exclusively for the Herald.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant, and we have papers from that city to that date, from London to the 31, and Paris to the 1st, inclusive.

Our accounts in a commercial and financial point of view, are more important than they have been for the last twenty years. A terrible revulsion has commenced in England, greater than that of 1825, and similar to that of 1837 in the United States. This revulsion has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad monetary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway speculations.

All stocks, and every staple is going down—except the price of breadstuffs, which the impending famine enhances and improves. The terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck—and in Ireland, the agitator O'Connell is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the union.

The English government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and the best means to meet impending famine. Cotton is down—corn is up—and the excitement caused by the revolution is increasing every day. What the result may be, no one can tell—perhaps it is the beginning of the end" of the financial and political superstructure of England and France.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 4.

Provisions.—The American Provision trade presents no very striking feature. Of Beef there is only a limited quantity in the market, and holders appear anxious to dispose of the stock on hand before the arrival of the new. Pork is dull, notwithstanding the small supply in the hands of the trade; this result is mainly attributable to the unhappy state of matters in Ireland, where the farmers have been compelled to force their stocks to a sale.

There had been some Cheese brought to the hammer at public sale, but only one half of the quantity offered found purchasers, and that at a reduction of 4s. per cwt. The market is bare of Lard, and the price is high, owing to the state of the Butter market. The Wool of the United States continues to find customers in England, and this branch of trade is improving; indeed, there appears to be no bounds to the consumption of an article which never, until recently, formed an article of exportation from America.

Terrible Railway Revulsion.—The railway mania has received its *quietus*. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands.

The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned, that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the purlieus and offices of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best account! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000.

Famine Expected in England.—Hitherto the cycle of the seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Four good harvests in succession have filled his exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made the nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the public mind.

In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn, duty free!" is heard, on all sides, reverberated from every part of the empire.

'The pressure from without' has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone for ever. A third of the potatoe crop in Ireland is destroyed. The Government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's food—the esculent that Cobbett abhorred—is unfit for use.

What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked for emergency! "Open the ports!" is the exclamation, and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralyzed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine. There he is, balancing the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports must be opened.

O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money, to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island, and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain.

Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two will solve the question; and in the mean time speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its ingenuity.

The sliding scale—that cunning scheme to make food artificially dear—is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its re-imposition, with the views which the public entertain, and which conservative and even agricultural members have tardily adopted, will be found impossible. It is gone forever.

Flour and Grain.—The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. This opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment.

A morning paper stated, a day or two back, that a treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at, the Dublin Custom House, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. An evening paper has published a statement to the effect that Wheat and other descriptions of Corn are to be admitted immediately at a low figure—Wheat at sixpense per bushel, and the other kinds still lower; but this statement, although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the *quivive* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the *London Gazette*, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they have looked in vain.

The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the government must speedily be known because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected.

The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the self same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens than are the continental rulers for theirs!"

The great fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act till he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners, whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency.

A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets.

As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held at the house of Sir Robert Peel yesterday afternoon.

Cotton Market.—The Cotton market, as a reference to our reports will show, continues in a depressed state; there is but little doing, and if prices are not actually lower than at the departure of the last steamship, they may be said to be in favor of the buyer. The Cotton market reflects so faithfully the general feeling of the commercial world, that it may always be regarded, and in fact is, the best index of the national prosperity or otherwise.

A variety of circumstances will account for the depression which prevails; foremost among the number is the apprehension of a general panic, contingent upon the fearful state of the potato crop; the deficiency or badness of the corn crops; and the absurd pitch to which speculation in rails has been carried.

Other branches of business are suffering more or less from those combined causes, and as the winter approaches, this feeling of alarm, there is too much reason to apprehend, will rather increase than abate. The news which came to hand last week by the Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new crop will be much, if any, below that of last year, and it has had no perceptible influence on the trade.

Long stapled, it will be seen, is lower than at the sailing of the last steamship; so are Brazils, so is common Egyptian; but the inferior kinds of American have not suffered much depression—albeit the turn of the market is in favor of the buyers. Since Friday, the 1st inst., the business has not improved, and dullness reigns supreme.

Speculation has disappeared, and in the absense of all activity, the sales during the intervening three days, only amount to about 8000 bags. This stagnant feeling has made itself felt at Havre, where, as our correspondent at that city states, the same kind of lethargy exists which at present prevails here.

Trade in the manufacturing district shows, in its comparative prostration, the effect of the various causes at which we have hinted in our publication to-day. Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check, but there is nothing so gloomy ahead, that a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

The iron trade continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of pig iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at £4 15s. in Glasgow. Our market returns will show, nevertheless, that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.

IRELAND.

The accounts from the sister island for some days past, as regards the potatoe crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes, truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter.

Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his Excellency the result of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with "the powers that be," it is frightful to contemplate the consequence of scarcity.

The numerous railways likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will no doubt materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise ensue.

The agitation for Repeal is still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer, a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place, at all of which the Liberator figured as commander in chief, and long and eloquent orations made on behalf of the darling object of these political agitators.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not advancing money to enable the clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools.

The Dublin Corporation held a meeting on the 29th ult., for considering the best means of avoiding the danger impending the extensive failure of the potatoe crop. Mr. O'Connell attended who, after a long speech, moved that a deputation should wait upon his lordship and the Government to stop the distilleries and breweries, to prevent the exportation of provisions to foreign countries—to raise a million and a half on the credit of the Irish Woods and Forests—and to take immediately into their consideration the levying of a very large income tax for the present year, if necessary. The motion was put and carried.

The Dublin papers state that the Custom House authorities in that city have been directed to make arrangements for the admission of Corn duty free, on and after the 1st of November.

FRANCE.

The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran Soult appears to be based on truth. At his advanced age, repose and retirement would well befit him, so that the old soldier, like the Roman in the capitol, should be enabled to adjust his mantle before the closing scenes of his eventful career. It is now said that although he will resign the post of Minister of War, he will nominally retain the Presidency of the Council. The French telegraph has been busily engaged in transmitting to Paris the state of the war in Algeria. The French forces had left Oran with 5,000 men in quest of Abd-el Kader; whether they will take or overtake him, is another question. He is said to treat his French prisoners well and handsomely—and, in doing so, sets an example, which it would have been to the credit of the French arms, had they imitated towards his countrymen.

INDIA.

The news which came to hand by the Overland Mail possess little interest either in a political or a commercial sense. Sir Henry Hardinge, it will be perceived, was on his way to the Upper Provinces, with an army under his command every way calculated to inflict summary punishment on the treacherous and refractory Sikhs.—He will doubtless strike a blow, the influence of which will be felt through all the arteries of our great Indian Empire. The cholera, which the previous accounts represented as violent and fatal, was on the decrease.

MARKETS.

London Money Market, Nov. 5.—The step which the Bank of England took, as noticed in our last paper, of raising the interest of money, produced speedily a transition of a very extraordinary nature upon the share market, and on the funds generally; for more than a week the market continued to fall daily—the Scrip of new Railways, so much in favor by needy speculators, went down, in many instances, from a high premium to par and nominal quotations, at which there are no buyers.

The market was in a short space cleared of many schemes that never ought to have seen the light, and probably will now never be quoted in the market again. Although the substantial lines suffered in some degree along with the rest, yet they have since recovered entirely, and in some instances, obtained an advance; and it is agreed on all hands that the market is more healthy.—The settling took place on Saturday, and there was as might be expected, several defaulters on the Exchange, amounting to £70,000 or £80,000. Some failures have also taken place in the provincial market, and it is probable that at their next settlement more will occur.

From the Circular of the United Brokers.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The trade continue still to purchase sparingly, and in the absence of any further advices from the United States, speculation is limited; the market, therefore remains heavy, but with the exception of Brand, which has declined ½d per lb. No further reduction can be quoted in prices generally. There have been taken on speculation 4,500 American. Sales of the week, 17,310 bales.

London Corn Market, Nov. 3.—The supply of wheat this morning from Essex, Kent and Suffolk, was pretty good; little business was, however, transacted, in consequence of the uncertainty as to what steps government will take respecting the Corn Laws. The sales effected were at a decline of 2s. per quarter; bonded was held at previous rates, but did not need a brisk inquiry. Malting Barley is 1s lower, while Grinding maintains its value. Beans and Peas find a ready sale at firmly quoted rates. Flour meets a dull, heavy sale. Canadian barrels are disposed of at 30s. to 38s. and American, in bond, 21s. to 33s.

Liverpool Corn Mart, Oct. 31.—The duty on Foreign Wheat is reduced this week to 16s.; that on oats to 5s.; on Peas to 1s. 6d. per quarter, and on Foreign Flour to 9s. 7½d. per barrel.—Since our report of Tuesday last we have a fair supply of Wheat from Ireland, but of other produce from thence the arrivals are very unimportant, those coastwise being extremely light, and the imports from abroad, fresh in for to day, are chiefly confined to about 2000 quarters.

Wheat from the Baltic and Mediterranean, with 12,253 bbls. of Flour from the United States and Canada. Under the expectation of Ministerial interference by means of an early abolition or abatement of duties; Corn trade generally within this day or two has been in a state of uncertainty, the holders of free Wheat desiring though not manifesting undue anxiety to sell; while those of bonded have been fully alive to the probability of a further improvement in the value of their stocks. Beyond a floating cargo or so, little has however been done since Tuesday, whether in free or bonded produce generally, no alteration in price was observable.

Being still in suspense as to the exact measures which Government may decide upon relative to the future rate of duties, our market this morning was extremely inanimate, entirely precluding any extensive operations, and depressing in some degree the value of nearly all free articles of the trade. In the few limited sales of wheat which took place, a decline of 2d per 70 lbs was conceded; and sack flour receded 1s per 280 lbs, whilst Canadian, though equally dull, continued to be held at late prices.

Barley, malt and beans moved off slowly, on barley the terms last noted. Peas and Indian corn being nearly without inquiry, were nominally cheaper.

Oats and oatmeal, participating in the general languor of the trade, the former was offered at 2d per 25 lbs, and the latter 1s. per 240 lbs below the current rates of Tuesday. Notwithstanding the depression in the free market, bonded Wheat and Flour were held with firmness, at somewhat higher prices, at which, however, no sales of importance transpired.

Oct. 21.—Long stapled Cotton is rather lower than last week. Egyptian of common quality is more decidedly to say—¼d to ½d per lb, and Brazils slightly; but the great bulk of American qualities remain in price much as before, the turn of the market being in favor of the buyer.

Although the accounts received by the Cambria are generally considered favorable for holders, yet as the demand continues on a most limited scale, both from the trade and speculators, the market wears a very heavy appearance, and prices of most kinds are ½d per lb lower within the past fortnight. Speculators have taken 55000 American, and exporters 150 American. The sales of the week comprise 18070 bales.

Nov. 3.—The market still keeps dull; prices, however, are maintained with considerable firmness. The sales since Friday last are 8500 bales, the whole of which have been taken by the trade, as speculatnrs may be said to have retired from the market *pro tem.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Governor of Vermont on Peace.

Governor Slade in his recent message, thus speaks of this subject in response to a communication from the Peace Society. "It would seem necessary to do little more than to announce this object to secure for it the favorable consideration of the rulers of every christian people. War is the greatest of all the calamities that ever afflicted the human race; and yet the world, after having been involved in its crimes, and felt the terrific sweep of its desolations for near sixty centuries, seems but just awaking from the delusion, that it is necessary, and consistent with the spirit and principles of a religion whose all-pervading element is love.

Our own country, more perhaps than almost any other, needs this awakening influence. The freedom happily enjoyed by our people, seems to engender the restless spirit favorable to war, while it receives additional impulse from the popular appeals incident to our system of free suffrage—appeals made often by men who love distinction and excitement more than their country,—while their appeals act on minds in no condition, from the association of numbers, and other causes, to feel their individual responsibility for the crimes and consequences of war.

While the spirit of peace, and a scrupulous regard to justice will, by their silent influence, check, if they do not entirely subdue, the spirit of aggression, they will not necessarily prevent the occurrence of international difficulties, nor in the present, if in any future state of the world, supersede the necessity of some formal provision for their adjustment. This necessity suggests a resort to the principle of arbitration, and the introduction into treaties between nations, of stipulations to that effect.

It is to the furtherance of this object by acting on the public sentiment of our own country and the world, that the American Peace Society solicits the action of the General Assembly of this State; and I could hardly be invited to the performance of a more grateful duty, than to become the medium of asking your attention to it, and recommending, as I do, such action as may in your wisdom, most effectually lend the influence of this state in the furtherance of this great movement of peace on earth, and good will towards men.

I must be permitted to add an expression of the sense I entertain of the great value of the efforts of the friends of peace through the organization of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to war. The results thus far of the quiet and persevering efforts of these associations, have furnished a most gratifying illustration of the silent power of truth, in the hands of christian benevolence, to reform and save the world."

These extracts are only a part of Governor Slade's noble testimony on Peace, the noblest ever yet uttered by any ruler. We deem the example worthy of all imitation.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We take the following additional items from papers received by the Britannia:

ALGIERS.

Algiers has occupied no mean portion of the space of your Parisian contemporaries during the last fortnight. But the news may be summed up in a few lines for the foreign reader. After the defeat of the French detachment, related in my last, General Damoriciere, the Commander-in-Chief in the absence of Marshal Bugeaud, set out to effect a junction with the column of General Cavarnac. After long marching, an union of the two divisions took place on the 12th, on the right bank of the river Tapia. On the 12th, 13th 14th, and 15th, General Lamoriciere made repeated attacks on the Arabs, commanded by Abd-el-Kader and eventually succeeded in putting them to flight. The French accounts represent that Abd-el-Kader was *spectator* of all these combats; and that, on finding that the French gained the advantage, he ignominiously retreated, amidst the yells and execration of his followers; but such conduct is so different to the acknowledged heroism of Abd-el-Kader, and he is so venerated, idolized and adored by his countrymen, not only as a warrior, but as a saint, that I think we may be warranted in receiving the statement with great distrust. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the French were victorious. At the last arrivals, Gen. Lamoriciere (he is a young man, though entrusted with so important a command) was marching towards the frontiers of Morocco, determined to catch Abd-el-Kader at all hazards. But there is, it appears, some reason to believe that, so far from having retreated into Morocco, Abd-el-Kader has advanced into the very heart of the French possessions, inciting the people to revolt. At all events, it is certain that the greater part of the provinces are in flagrant insurrection, even those in which it was believed the French power was firmly established.

IRELAND.

The Potato Cholera—Frightful Destitution in Ireland.—The worst fears relative to the ravages of the potato disease in Ireland are realized.

A Dublin paper of the latest date says—

"There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt that the failure of the staple crop of this country is complete; and that it will require prompt and energetic measures to meet a calamity which threatens consequences more disastrous than any from which Ireland has been afflicted for the last thirty years. The accounts from all quarters tell the same sad tale. The infection seems well nigh universal. Fields that present the most healthy appearance one day are the next discovered to be irretrievably ruined, the produce being unfit food even for beasts. A gentleman who farms extensively in the county of Meath, and who up to within the last few days was rather sceptical with respect to the prevalence of the disease, now states that he has been unhappily deceived, and that out of a large number of acres, which, one brief week since, were the theme of admiration, scarcely a sound potato can be found."

The Dublin papers generally tell the same tale, while the accounts from Waterford, Kilkenny Carlow, Drrey, Donegall, Tyrone, Meyo, Sligo, Roscommon, Down, Armagh, and other places, in which, recently, the destructive murrain had scarcely shown itself, tend to confirm the general apprehension, by statements showing the fearful increase of the malady. Some parties seem to think that the amount of damage is greatly exaggerated, but it must be noted that these writers deal more in surmises, than facts, while the reports on the other side are full of details and instances, and contain references to particular localities, names and circumstances, by which their accuracy might immediately be tested. In England the disease has proved very extensive. It seems to be the nature of the pestilence to break out suddenly and make its unexpected and unwelcome appearance in districts far apart, where all looks healthy, flourishing, and luxuriant. The Cork Reporter says, in reference to its ravages. "The malady is increasing, and the place which was free yesterday is today visited with the disease."

A gentleman residing near Drogheda has had nine acres totally destroyed; he estimates his loss at 200*l*. Another, still more unfortunate, in the county of Tyrone, has had no less than 18 acres, infected, which his tenants have purchased at a pound an acre. The Clare Journal calls upon the inhabitants to drop their political agitation, and to form central, and district committees to adopt every precaution to avert the impending danger. Let not the brewery and the distillery, says our cotemporary, "consume the food of which mortals are deprived. Let the quadrapeds be fed upon the herbage of the field, and let not a stone of wheat, oats, or barley, leave our coast.

ITALY.

There has been no farther outbreak in the Papal States, but they are greatly agitated. Instead of adopting conciliatory measures, the Government has done exactly the contrary. Nothing could be more stupid; conciliation would secure peace for the Government without many sacrifices; severity will exasperate the people beyond endurance; and though they may be put down by brute force, again and again, they are sure to triumph in the long run. The Grand Duke of Tuscany gained great praise for refusing to deliver up some refugees on the demand of the Papal Government, sending them, instead, to France; but he does not appear inclined to act so generously towards a second batch.

NEW-ZEALAND.

On the 20th ultimo the Tryphane arrived at Liverpool from New-Zealand, bringing advices from that colony to the 17th of May last. The news contained in the letters and papers by this arrival is somewhat important, as exhibiting the present aspect of affairs in New-Zealand. The last advices were to the 3d May, and stated, generally, the fact of an outbreak of the natives and the capture of Pomore by her Majesty's forces. The more recent accounts give details of the farther operations, directed principally against a stronghold in the possession of the rebel chief, John Heki, which, however, do not seem to have been successful although serious loss of life is said to be the result to Heki's followers, amounting, by one account, to two hundred men killed. On the side of the colonists the loss is stated at eleven killed and thirty-seven wounded. The position of the natives was a very strong one, and very obstinately defended. The British force, consisting of troops of the 58th and 96th regiments, with some seamen and marines from the Slains Castle, Velocity and Aurora, ultimately retired in good order from the scene of contest. It is doubtful from the accounts whether the affair will not rather encourage than depress the rebellious followers of Heki, who is still at large. Several of the reports are very contradictory. One of them states that during the absence of the troops the boats of the Hazard and North Star burnt five villages and destroyed ten cocoa canoes belonging to John Heki, and sent off four European boats which had been stolen, and, with the canoes, were hauled up among the bushes. After the action the whole of the parties engaged with the wounded, were embarked and returned to Auckland.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia in Italy.—The Emperor of Russia by a rapid journey unexpectedly joined the Empress, who was previously in Italy. They arrived on the 19th with a suite of 75 persons at Genoa, whence they embarked on the 22d on board some Russian frigates which were waiting in the port, for Palermo. The Empress was in an extremely feeble state of health, but she had revived somewhat under the climate of Italy.

An Italian journal says that—

"The health of the Empress of Russia is so deeply affected that her domestics are often obliged to carry her. Two footmen always attend her, with a couch prepared on purpose; and it was in this way that she was seen to visit several of the monuments in Italy. She has wasted so completely away, that little hope is entertained of her recovery. Her life has been worn out in the whirl of fetes over which she was obliged to preside, and the recent death of her youngest daughter has given the finishing blow to her health, which for twenty years has never entirely recovered from the terrible scenes which signalized the secession of Nicholas."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Insane Asylum--Once More.

Messrs. Editors:—It is feared by many that the proceedings of the meeting recently held, to consider the expediency of erecting and endowing an Asylum for the Insane, will tend to defeat the object which they were designed to promote. Even some of the members of the Committee authorized to appoint other Committees entertain this opinion, and think that their action, if governed by the instructions of the meeting, will prove wholly abortive. As public opinion seems thus to condemn the proceedings of the meeting, what course, under the circumstances, had better be adopted? If the plan submitted by the meeting be persisted in, the contemplated enterprise will assuredly fall through. Such a result would be a general misfortune, and a source of deep regret to every genuine philanthropist. The meeting injudiciously attempted to do *too much*, and therefore *did nothing to purpose*. It is always bad policy to "place too many irons in the fire." Defeat is almost sure to attend such a procedure, whether it be the work of joint or individual effort. The unacceptable action of the Legislature in '37 and '38, and the op

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 26, 1845.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is our intention to enlarge this paper, on the first of January, to the mammoth size, larger than any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and exceeded by few in the country. A part of the room thus obtained will be devoted to an *agricultural department*, and we shall try to find room for an occasional *moral tale*. But the chief part of the paper, as heretofore, will be devoted to politics, foreign and domestic intelligence, commercial intelligence, and the various items which go to make up a modern newspaper, in which we shall always keep the *useful* in view, before mere amusement. We shall also pay close attention to the various *religious* movements of the day—and try in fact to make our paper an *impartial history of the times*—so that those of our readers who take no other paper shall be kept fully acquainted with all that is desirable to know, as to the "passing tidings of the times," whether in church or state.

In order to this propo ed enlargement, we are compelled to go to an outlay of *two thousand dollars* for a press large enough to print it on with a sufficient degree of speed, and as we do not intend to raise the price on our subscribers, but to give them the paper at the old price of *two dollars a year in advance*, we are under the necessity of asking them to pay up all arrearages to the first of January next, as soon as possible. We think there is nothing unreasonable in this, and we doubt not it will give them the greatest pleasure to comply, as they will be encouraging us in our labors for their benefit. If all indebted to us for subscriptions will pay up immediately, we shall be able to meet our additional expenses without embarrassment. We have another request to make, to ask all to comply with our terms, and *pay in advance*. This will be more essentially necessary to us when our paper is enlarged, as our profits will then be very small.

We have still another request—and one, too, which we believe will give all our good subscribers pleasure to grant—that is to get us a few new subscribers for our *enlarged paper*. Ask your neighbors to take the paper, and after they read it one year, they will thank you for it. To encourage you to do this, we will allow to each of you *fifty cents* for each *new* subscriber you may obtain *with the money in advance*. Understand, the money must always be paid in *advance*, in all cases, when the fifty cents are allowed. Some of you, no doubt, can get subscribers enough in this way to pay your own subscription. We shall not make much by this liberal offer, but we hope it will increase the circulation of our paper, and enable us to reap the advantage in the future. It is no small consideration, also, that it will tend to spread correct moral and political principles. We have thus addressed our subscribers frankly, and as we have heretofore found the most of them obliging and respectable men, we doubt not they will accede to our wishes as far as in their power.

Oct. 30, 1845.

P. S. We have sent a Prospectus to many of our subscribers, which they can use in obtaining new names to our list.

☞We publish our Weekly a day earlier this week, to avoid labor on Thanksgiving Day.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

To-morrow is the day set apart, officially, by the Governor of the State, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, for the distinguished mercies of his Providence to us as a State, a Nation, and a People. We hope, and we are glad to have reason to believe, it will be universally observed by the people of our two cities and vicinity—that all secular business will be laid aside, and the inhabitants will unitedly repair to their several places of Worship, to offer up their thanksgivings and their prayers to the Father of all Mercies. This is one of those sublime and beautiful spectacles which distinguish us as a Christian nation from those where the God of the Bible is not acknowledged. It is a Governmental and official acknowledgment of God as the Great Ruler of the Universe, before whom Princes do homage, and the People rejoicingly prostrate themselves. If there is a single individual who will refuse to join in this acknowledgment, we confess we do not envy him his feelings.

A public thanksgiving at this time is peculiarly appropriate. While many of the nations of Europe have been afflicted with bad harvests, and while our sister nations of England and Ireland are threatened with the awful calamity of famine, a bountiful harvest has blessed our wide-spread land, and we have bread enough and to spare. No raging pestilence has visited us; war, that scourge of the human race, with which we have been nearly threatened, has been averted, and an unwonted prosperity has attended every branch of business. As Pennsylvanians, among a thousand other distinguished blessings, we have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that our credit and honor is now untarnished. The stain of repudiation, or a failure to fulfil our contracts, has been wiped away, and in the daily development of our boundless resources, and in the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures, twin sisters which flourish and grow in each other's prosperity, we have the most cheering indications for the future.

But as citizens of a Christian Commonwealth, inhabitants of a Christian land—a land of civil freedom, of churches, schools, colleges and books, and where the sources of a rich and varied knowledge are as abundant as the countless springs and brooks which water it—a land of ten thousand social and religious blessings, we have unbounded causes of gratitude to our Great Benefactor. Indeed, time and space would fail us to tell of all our reasons for adoring gratitude, and why we should unitedly and heartily celebrate the day set apart for public thanksgiving. They will suggest themselves to every reflecting mind, and we trust their force will be exhibited by their effects upon our whole population.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On yesterday afternoon we stepped, for a moment, into the new and beautiful Church erected on Fifth street, by the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, and which is to be Dedicated to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day. We have not space now to give a full description of it, but we may say, that for neatness and comfort it is not exceeded, if equalled, by any Church in the two cities. Its exterior front, on Fifth street, is very chaste and beautiful, and is a decided ornament to the city. The body of the church is fitted up in a most tasteful and comfortable manner. All the seats are cushioned and lined, exactly alike, and the floor of the four aisles, and the space in front of the pulpit beautifully carpeted. It is lighted with gas, and heated from below. However, we expect our readers will all go and see for themselves, and contribute handsomely to aid this public-spirited congregation.

The Route Eastward, via Brownsville, Cumberland, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Business has fairly commenced on this route, and we have some samples of what will be done on it. By looking at the manifest of the 'Consul' in this day's paper, it will be seen that Merchandise is beginning to come on freely, and under the Commercial head a statement of the *through* charges will be found. There can be no manner of doubt about the superiority of this route. The only difficulty, as is well known, exists between Brownsville and Cumberland, but even here it is in our favor. The only possible thing that can keep the rates up is the price of Feed, which is about one hundred per cent. higher than last season; and if we are not mistaken, this will be a heavy drawback on the carriage of Merchandise from Brownsville to Wheeling. It will cost a great deal more, comparatively, this year to run horse power from Brownsville to Wheeling, against steam power from Brownsville to the same point—to say nothing of the time. This, therefore, is an advantage that cannot be overcome, and, we think, will divert the great bulk of the Merchandise this way. It is better for the owner that it should. Here there is any quantity of competition both up and down, and while this exists he has every security that the charges will not be unreasonable.

Every facility is offered to secure despatch. There are five agencies in this city to receive Produce for the East or West, and any number of boats to take freight below. At no previous time has there been so thorough an organization. There are two daily lines of Packets to Brownsville, one leaving every morning, and the other every evening. Distance 55 miles. There are always boats in port leaving every day for every point between this and St. Louis, so that whether it regards cheapness, quickness or comfort this is emphatically *the* route between the West and East. If travellers knew the comfort of travelling in the elegant Packets between Brownsville and Cincinnati, they would never think of exposing themselves in open coaches, besides running the risk of having to take a cot on the cabin floor of a steamer which touches at Wheeling on her way down from this port.

We invite the attention of the Commercial and Travelling community, East and West, to this, *now* the *Great Central Route*. We refer to the advertisements in this paper of Forwarding Houses in this city and Brownsville. The arrangements at Cumberland we are not so well acquainted with, but there are a number of Forwarding Houses there, also, who will give every attention to despatching freight.

Mr. Polk and the Oregon Question.

A friend at Washington, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, writes us to the following effect:—'I have been conversing with some of the most intelligent politicians of both sides in this city, in relation to the Message, and I have arrived at the following conclusion: Mr. Polk will adhere to and re-affirm the doctrine embodied in the Baltimore resolutions, as well as the declaration in his Inaugural Address. That is to say—he will reassert our claim to the whole of the Oregon Territory, up to 54° 40', and then will submit the matter to the consideration of Congress. The affair will remain then as now, and where it has been for years, and it will depend upon Congress to decide what further steps shall be taken. By this plan Mr. Polk will preserve his consistency, and the matter will nevertheless be in the hands of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham. In other words, our claim will be asserted in full; but still, everything further will depend upon the action of Congress. Sir Robert Peel may, on the other hand, respond as he did in the case of the Inaugural, but such a response will in no wise alter the existing condition of affairs."

That is, Mr. Polk will have all the benefit for the succession, which a claim to all of Oregon will give him with a certain class of heated spirits, without running any risk therefor, or intending or expecting to do any thing to settle the vexed question. He well understands the system of humbug, having tried it with marked success on the Pennsylvania Locofocos, easy souls, in his Kane letter. But may he not overshoot his mark. He might, unwittingly, get the Oregon and War fever so high that he cannot restrain it. Congress may take him at his word, and he may find himself in a war before he is ready for it.

We admit he relies on a body which has hitherto proved a safe-guard to the country in many a storm—the Senate of the United States. Nothing more strikingly shows the wisdom of the Fathers of the Constitution, than the establishment and grant of powers to that august body.

ACCIDENT TO THE HIBERNIA.—The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, which left Boston on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, struck on the point of Cape Race, Newfoundland, in a dense fog, on the night of the 5th, when three days out from Halifax.—In consequence of leaking considerably, she put into St. Johns, Newfoundland, for repairs, where she arrived on the subsequent evening. A letter to Mr. Cunard at Halifax, gives the following particulars:

On her arrival, there being no dock into which she could be put, and the pumps, without the aid of the engines, not being found adequate to the discharge of the water, Capt. Ryrie deemed it necessary to put her fore-foot ashore, and having selected the most suitable place for this purpose, she was there placed.

The damage done is considered by Capt. Ryrie to be slight, and to be confined to the forefoot of the vessel, and which he has decided to remedy by boxing off a small space on the inside of the cut water at the bottom of the vessel, and to make the same water tight, and which work is now in progress.

On putting the vessel thus ashore, it was discovered that the leak was stopped, and we, with Capt. R. entertain the most confident hope that the remedy he has applied will make the vessel perfectly safe to proceed on her voyage in about two days.

Captain Ryrie has expressed himself confident that the engine pump would have taken the vessel to England in perfect safety without any repairs, but he did not feel justified under the circumstances of the case to involve himself in so serious an amount of responsibility.

The Parkersburgh Affair.

We learn from the Marietta Intelligencer, that the men kidnapped from the Ohio shore, and carried into Virginia, while aiding in the escape of of slaves, have had their trial, and the following is the result:

The examination of witnessess closed at 11 o'clock. The Court then suggested that counsel should agree upon a special verdict as to facts.—The Court felt that a decision by a single Judge would be less satisfactory than if a full Court passed upon it, and he therefore wished to reserve the question of Law for the decision of the High Court of the State, which will meet in Richmond on next Monday week. After consultation, counsel came to this conclusion:

It was agreed that the jury should render a special verdict to this effect:—

That Virginia ceded to the United States all the Territory North-west of the River Ohio.

That on the night of the 9th of July 1845, having heard that the Slaves of Mr. Harward were going to run away, had placed themselves on the Ohio side of the river to intercept them:—

That after being there some time, a party of six men, of whom the prisoners were part, passed down the bank of the river about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. A canoe was approaching the Ohio shore from Virginia, when it was hailed from the Ohio side and responded to, and when the canoe landed, the party, of whom prissoners were part, approached the canoe, which contained six negroes, [two men, one woman and three children,] and some property:—

That the prisoners assisted the negroes in taking the property from the canoe, when the Virginians rushed upon and seized them, and forced them, with all the negroes except one, who escaped, into the boat and took them across the river.

It was further found, that there was at that time 36 inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River, that low water in the Ohio river is from 17 to 20 inches in the channel; that the average water of the river is six feet.

It was then agreed that if the Court should find that this place was within the territory of Virginia, then the prisoners are guilty, but if not, then the verdict is, not guilty.

The only question of fact upon which the counsel could not agree was this: whether or not defendants were at any time in the water, [It was not claimed that they were at any time down to low water mark—or near it,] and this question was submitted without argument, to the jury.

No matter what the verdict may be on this point, the case goes to the highest court of the State, (composed, we believe, of all the Circuit Judges of the State) and will there be argued by the Attorney General of the State [Baxter we think] on the part of the prosecution, and by Messrs. Vinton, Harrison and Stringer for the prisoners.

We should have stated before, that after the testimony closed, it was agreed that the verdict should be the same in the case of all the prisoners. The Jury had been sworn only in the case of Garner, but were now sworn in the other two cases, and the decision in one will settle them all.

From the Richmond Whig.

GEN. SCOTT.

There has perhaps not lived and flourished in our day, a man so little comprehended and so vastly underrated, as Gen. *Winfield Scott!* And what is unusual and remarkable, the strongest disposition to misunderstand, to underrate, and to undervalue him, exists in his own native State. We understand the reason perfectly. Gen. Scott, when young, was of commanding person and regular features, which Apelles would have been happy to paint, and the consciousness of these advantages of person, gave him somewhat the air of a *Dandy!* The public of Virginia learned, when he was a young man, to appreciate him, not by his heroic deeds in the field, nor yet by a mind comprehensive, enlightened, stored with knowledge from original thinkers, but from his finely appareled person, and his *penchant* for the society of the ladies!

The Virginia Public *misunderstood the man*, and committed the same mistake in their estimation of character, which *Cicero committed in respect to Cæsar*. Cicero expressed his astonishment that *Cæsar*, effeminate, fond of the society of women, and wont even in the Senate house to curl his scanty hair with his fore finger and thumb, should have been even then meditating the overthrow of the Republic, and the establishment of supreme power in his own person!

All the world knows of the military achievements of *Winfield Scott*, and of his eminence as a soldier; but there are very few who know that he is fully as eminent as a *thinker*, and possessed of the highest order of Statesmanlike attainments.

We are throwing out no *feeler* for the next Presidency: Upon that question we mean to be dumb until the right time comes to speak. But we would have Virginia understand a Virginian who has done so much honor to his native land.

We quote the following from the Baltimore American, as highly illustrative of the position we have assumed of Gen. Scott's civil eminence:

"GENERAL SCOTT, illustrious by his achievements in the field, is yet noted for his wise and considerate efforts to preserve peace. His services in this behalf were eminently useful at a critical period of our boundary disputes with England, prior to the Washington treaty. We find some sentiments of his quoted in an exchange paper, which seem worthy of especial consideration at this time. "If war be the natural state of savage tribes," says Gen. SCOTT, "peace is the first want of every civilized community. War, no doubt is, under any circumstances, a great calamity; yet submission to outrage would often be a greater calamity. Of the two parties to any war, one at least must be in the wrong—not unfrequently both. An error in such an issue is on the part of chief magistrates, ministers of state, and legislators having a voice in the question, a crime of infinite magnitude. The murder of an individual is, in guilt comparatively, but a drop of blood."

"Hence the highest moral obligation to treat national differences with temper, justness and fairness, to see that the cause of war is not only just but sufficient; to be sure that we do not covet our neighbor's land "nor anything that is his;" that we are as ready to give as to demand explanation, apology, indemnity. In short, we should especially remember, "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This divine precept is of universal obligation. It is applicable to rulers in their transactions with other nations, as to private individuals in their daily intercourse with each other. Power is entrusted to the former to do good, and to avoid evil. Such, clearly, is the revealed will of God."

Loss of the steamboat Richmond.

The steamer Richmond, Capt. Yoe, from Louisville to New Orleans, struck a rock on the Grand Chain in the Ohio River, on Saturday, 15th inst. and is a total wreck. The cargo, it is also supposed, will be nearly a total loss.

The Richmond was built at this port a few months since, at a cost of $26,000, and was a splendid boat in every respect. She was owned by Captain Yoe, and Capt. McCord, her officers. She was insured for $20,000, as follows: $5,000 in the Columbus (O.) Insurance Co. and the Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.; $5,000 in the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Co.; $5,000 in the New Albany Ins. Co., and $5,000 in the Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia. Her cargo consisted of 1,700 bbls of Flour and a small lot of Hemp. 1,000 bbls of Flour shipped by McMoran & McMechan was insured in the Franklin Fire Insurance Co.: 500 bbls shipped by H. T. Curd, was insured in the Fireman's Ins. Co.; and 200 bbls, shipped by Smith & Burkhart, was also insured in the Firemans Ins. Co. About 100 bales of Hemp shipped by W. A. Richardson & Co., and some 40 bales shipped by Ward & Moffett, were, we understand, also insured. The Empress which arrived here yesterday morning, reports the Richmond's bow on the rocks and the stern broken and sunk in deep water. The machinery and furniture will be saved; and part of the cargo will probably be got out in a damaged condition.—*Louisville Courier.*

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The editor of the Beaver Argus has again misrepresented the route of the road, as well as the object of the Company. He speaks of the survey just completed by Col. Dodge, as running four miles below Wellsville, and thence striking up the valley of Big Yellow Creek, and crossing to the waters of the Mahoning. Now this is entirely a mistake. The survey commences at Wellsville and runs by way of *Little Yellow Creek*, directly northwest to Cleveland, crossing the Mahoning canal at Ravenna, and it has been ascertained and very satisfactorily proven, that this is emphatically *the shortest, the cheapest, and the most practicable* route from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, were the road to be continued directly through—the whole survey being but 146 miles.

It is not merely a matter of *State pride* that has induced men to undertake the construction of this road within the State of Ohio, but it is because she has within her limits the route that can never be superceded by a shorter or cheaper one, thus giving to capitalists the strongest possible guarantee of a sure and profitable investment, no matter in what State they may reside.

As the Pittsburgh Gazette has copied the article from the "Argus," will the editor do us the favor to copy the above!—*Wellsville American.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1845.

W. EICHBAUM · · · A. GORDON · · · J. MARSHALL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26.

Gazette Advertiser Office.
Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26.

The weather has moderated considerably. Rivers about on a stand with 4 feet water in the channel.

Business has not been very animated for several days past—there is however a good deal doing.

Salt—Sales 200 bbls No 1 Canal-st. from 95c clear, and occasionally inspection paid by buyer. From store sales 500 bbls at $1.04@1.06 ₱ net bbl, delivered—1.04 is the price in large lots.

In Tobacco not much doing. Sales Leaf at 2@6c ₱ lb as in quality. Porto Rico is held at 15c ₱ lb. Cuba fillers at 28c, Wrappers at 30c, and Extra do at 35c ₱ lb. Sales of 6 twist at 5½@7c ₱ lb as in quality.

Pig Metal is about the same. The sales of the week have not been large, but include a number of small lots. The arrivals continue tolerable large from below, but nearly all the Metal at the Rock is now up. Most of the receipts of Hot Blast are stored. The following sales will show the state of the market—10 tons prime H. R. hot blast at $35, cash, two lots of 25 tons at $33, 4 mos 80 tons in several lots at $31@33, cash and time, 100 tons good 'Cambria' at $30, ¼ in 3 mos, ¼ in 5 mos, (for New Castle,) 46½ tons No 1 Allegheny at $30,50, 5 mos; 84 tons, same quality, $32, 4 mos; 25 tons, same, $30, 4 mos; 14 tons, same, $30, 4 mos; 31 tons same quality and price. For a 100 ton, mixed lot $28, currency is asked, and $28, time, is offered. There have been other sales, but those indicate the market sufficiently.

Cotton Yarns—The market is steady at 16c for 5 to 10 City, and 16½@16c for Country Yarns.

Lumber is steady at former prices. Sales Oak bbl staves at $7@8 ₱ 1200. Hoop Poles continue excessively scarce—they will bring $10@12 ₱ M quick.

New Foreign Fruit is becoming more plenty. Sales 47 Drums Smyrna Figs to the trade at 13c ₱ lb. Sales 5 bbls Malaga Oranges at $3 ₱ 100. Sales Zante Currants at 14c ₱ lb. Malaga Lemons at $7 ₱ box. Sales 150 bxs M R Raisins at $3 ₱ bx, and 90 bxs to arrive to the trade at $2.85—this, however, is not an ordinary transaction.

Green Apples are in demand at $1.50 when in good order. Sales 300 bbls from store at $1.50@1.87½ ₱ bbl. No Cranberries offered for a week—they would bring $3 ₱ bu.

Sale 25 bbls common whiskey on the wharf at 22½c ₱ gall. Rectified is steady at 22@22c.

For 100 bbls Ale $7 was refused—this indicates an upward tendency.

Hops are very high. We have heard of no sales. The last offer to sell was at 30c; but we presume none could be had near that now.

Sales this week of 300 bu Dried Apples from Wagon and first hands at $1—200 bu from store at $1,15@1,20—1.25 is asked by several.

Sales of 100 bu Peaches, halves, from wagon and the wharf, at $2.12½ & 125 bu from store at 2,25—10 bu pared at 4.50 ₱ bu.

In Grain there is but little doing. Wheat quick at 75@80c, the latter for prime. Rye in demand at 50c. Barley—Prime is free sale at 55c; further arrivals from the North. Oats have fluctuated some—they are rather dull at 31@33c. Corn we quote at 37½@40c.

In Groceries there is no change. Old crop Sugar sells at 6¼@7½c ₱ lb as in quality. New crop at 6½@6¾c. Sales 150 bbls new crop Molasses to the trade at 30@35c, closing at these rates: sales to the country at 36@37c. Coffee is without alteration, and sales Rio at 7½@7¾c Fair to Prime.

Tin Plate is steady at $10,25 for 1 X.

In Iron and Nails no change.

Copper is steady and sales at former prices.

Nothing doing in Blooms—we quote $65@70 as the market.

Cheese—Sales 400 bxs at 6½c 200 bxs at 7c, currency 4000 lbs loose at 6½@6¾c, and 150 bxs in smaller lots at 7c—all from first hands. From store sales 200 bxs and 15 cks at 7@7½c. Prime large Goshen are selling at 10c.

The demand continues active for Glass. Sales 400 bxs 8x10, country brands at $1,75@1.80, and some held higher. 225 bxs 10x12 at 2,25@2.50 ₱ box. City brands firm at former quotations.

Ashes remain excessively dull. No sales of importance for cash, but some 10 tons changed hands in barter—prices are the same.

Sales Vinegar at 10c ₱ gall.

Wool—Market quiet; nothing doing worth notice.

Rice—Market still bare of new Rice; some looked for daily.

Sales 500 galls Linseed Oil at 68@70c—a lot of 600 galls sold last week at 70c, cska extra.

In Seeds very little doing. Cloverseed will bring $5, cash, quick—held at $5.50@6.00. Timothy is rather nominal at $2.50@3.00. Flaxseed quick at $1 ₱ bu, and in some cases a shade over.

Butter—The market is quiet. No. 1 keg 10@10½c, and Roll 10½@11c as in quality.

Very little doing in Feathers—sales of small lots from store at 25@30c ₱ lb. They bring 24 to 25c as in quality.

For Pitch and Rosin $3.25@3.50 is now demanded.

Large bbls N Carolina Tar $4.50.

New Mess Pork is held at $12 ₱ bbl, and new Mess Beef at $7 ₱ bbl. In Bacon there is nothing doing of the least consequence. New has not yet made its appearance.

Flour—The market got a sort of Galvanic shock yesterday morning, and went up fully 12½@18¾c ₱ bbl—The receipts, however, continue on a very restricted scale. We notice sales of 50, 27, 100, and 151 bbls from wagon at 4.50 ₱ bbl. Some in the fore part of the day at 4,40. From store 100 bbls at 4,75, 90 bbls an Extra Baker's brand $5 19 bbls at 4,90, and market closed firm at 4,50 as the receipt price. Sales this week of 4000 lbs ordinary Buckwheat Flour at 1,62½ ₱ 100 lbs from store sales extra. Extra hulled in sacks of 50 lbs $1, bbl bbl's 1,75@2 qr bbls $1 each.

Freights—The route to the East via the Monongahela Slack Water and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is now fairly open, and the Agencies for Transportation fully organized. Rates are somewhat settled, and we append those current *through* to the following cities, from Pittsburgh:—

	To Baltimore.	*To Philadelphia*	*To New York*
Class No. 1 per 100 lbs	$1,10	1,374	1,50
" No. 2 "	1,00	1,25	1,35
" No. 3 "	90	1,10	1,15
" No. 4 "	85	1,00	1,10

Class No. 1 comprises among others the following articles:—Beeswax, Drugs and Medicines, Feathers, Furs and Peltries, Ginseng, Glue, Grapes, Hats, Hops Horns, Lemons, Liquors, Oil in Bottles or Cases Oysters, Raisins, Tea, Tobacco in bales, Wines &c. Class No. 2—Cloverseed, Cotton in bales, Candles' Dried Fruit, Rice, Rags, Timothy Seed, Wool, &c. Class No. 3—Hides green and dry, Hemp and Flax in bales, Leather, &c.

Class No. 4—Ashes, Bacon loose or in casks, Butter, Cheese, Coffee, Fish salted, Grain, Window Glass, Lard, Salted Pork, Tallow, Tin Plate, Rosin and Pitch, Whiskey, &c.

Receipts have been given at less rates, but these are now current. Flour has been taken at $1.60 ₱ bbl to Baltimore, but 1.75 is demanded, the former being too little. Per bbl to Brownsville 12½c, from Cumberland to Baltimore 50c—the difference is Wagon carriage from Brownsville to Cumberland, &c. The above Tariff of *through* charges may decline, but it depends on the number of wagons. Time to Baltimore 7 to 8 days.

To the North we can give no quotation—the season is closed in that direction.

Freights to ports below are up a shade. To Cincinnati per 100 lbs 12½@15c, on heavy and light goods, to Louisville 15@20, to St. Louis 30@50c.

No wagons have yet offered to load to Philadelphia or other points eastward.

We hear of no sales of Bulk Pork this week.

Dead Hogs bring $4,75@4.00 ₱ 100 lbs. Heavy are inactive demand at the latter and sales 500 head.

Very little doing in Lard. 5000 lbs Rough sold at 5c ₱ lb. Old in kegs at 7@7½c.

Sales 5000 lbs rendered Tallow at 6¼@6½c ₱ lb. Rough at 4c.

In Fish there is little or no change, and sales are making at former quotations. The stock of White Fish and Lake Trout has improved—they are held at $9 for bbls and $4,50@5,00 for hf bbls.

Pig Lead is disposed of slowly at $4.50 ₱ 100 lbs for cash—sales of a few tons.

Candles are the same as to price.

Bran and Shorts have been, and are yet very scarce. Sales of Bran at 13c and Shorts at 15c ₱ bu.

Hay—Loose Timothy is steady at $16 ₱ ton delivered.

Dew-rotted Hemp is held at 4c and sales.

MONEY MARKET.

Uncurrent Notes have become scarce. Western especially so. The discount is nominally 1 ₱ cent. generally, but most, or all of the Brokers are buying at 1 ₱ cent discount. This includes State Relief, County and Scrip of both cities. We observe that our City Scrip is declined in some of the Towns around. It will be remarked that it is on a par with other Uncurrent Notes. Eastern Exchange is selling in Bank at ¼ ₱ cent premium, but it is plenty out of doors at ¼@¾ ₱ cent.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, November 26.

The market is without any special interest this week.

Beeves—221 head were driven in. Prices range a good deal, being from $2 to 3,50 ₱ 100 lbs as in quality. The whole number offered were sold. Out of the yards prices ranged at about the same, and 150 head sold.

Sheep are not plenty and yet can hardly be called scarce. Prices range from 75c to $2 ₱ head, the latter for Extra only. Good bring 1,50—33 head offered and sold at that.

Hogs are in demand. The market is steady at $4 ₱ 100 lbs. But few are now driven into the yards, being bought mostly to arrive. In Calves, &c, nothing of interest to notice.

The New York Tribune, of Saturday, says—What the full effect of the news will be on our markets cannot yet be known. Flour has already received an impetus which carried it up to $7, with strong speculative excitement, and it is confidently anticipated that it will reach $8 before the close of the month. Corn has gone up to 85 cents. Rye 85, Barley, 65. Wheat $1,40 &c.—The revulsion in the fancy railroad stock market will not probably be sensibly, if at all felt in this country and even should a deeper monetary revulsion follow in England through exports of corn for breadstuffs, and want of confidence at home, this country is now so thoroughly independent of Leadenhall-st. that it is doubtful if any serious influence would be exerted upon our financial affairs.

NEW YORK—Nov. 22.

Ashes—Considerable done in Pearls, at $4,31½. Pots at 3,81½, and some desirable tares at 3,87½. Flour—There was a great deal of excitement in the market today, and it is almost impossible to give the correct features. There was considerable disposition shown to speculate, and at one close the privilege of taking or leaving several thousand bbls at $7,00 to-morrow was sold at 12@15c ₱ bbl. The regular price at the close of Change was somewhere between 6,87½@7, there being sellers at the higher and buyers at the lower rate; but we heard of no transactions. The excitement was very great, and most other branches of trade were neglected to give and hear opinions about Flour. Grain—Corn—Sales 15,000 bushels Southern, Jersey and Northern, at 72 up to 75c. The quotation is perhaps 72½@73c. Rye is firmly held at 56c, delivered, but not over 52½ was bid. For high price of Corn and Rye has driven distillers to Barley, and 40000 bu were taken at 65c. Sales 2400 bu Southern Oats at 46c. Canal are quoted at 50@54 cents. White Beans 1,50 ₱ bu. Seeds—The demand for Clover continues, and the market has been swept of everything which could be obtained at fair rates. The sales are large, and with the amount reported yesterday, probably embrace 600,000 lbs. the sales to day being at 10@10½c for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Iron—We notice a sale of 100 tons American Charcoal Pig at $35, 6 mos. Anthracite is selling at $32 ₱ ton. Provisions—In Pork there was but little movement. Small sales Mess at $14 @14.12½. We note sales 200 bbls old Prime at 10.25, and 250 do new for Canada on private terms. Beef firm at $8@8,50 for Mess and Prime. City would bring better prices. There are few or no tierces offering, and the demand is good. Beef Hams $9.75@10 ₱ bbl. Dead Hogs are quick at 5½c. Pickled Meats are out of market. We quote City Smoked Hams 9¼@11. Shoulders 7@7½. Sides 8c. Smoked Beef 7½@8c. Cheese is in active demand at 7½@8c. Some good lots as high as 8¼@8½. Ohio butter is quoted at 11@13c. Western Dairy 15@20c, the latter for very prime.

NEW ORLEANS—Nov. 15.

On Wednesday morning early we received advices per Caledonia. After these accounts were received our own market appeared to be greatly depressed. Buyers succeeded in obtaining a reduction of about an eighth of a cent. Yesterday a pretty fair demand. At the close prices ruled pretty much the same as before the arrival of the Caledonia's accounts. Louisiana & Mississippi—Inferior—@—; Ordinary 6¾@6¾. Middling 6¾@7. Good Middling 7¼@7½. Middling Fair 7¾@7¾. Fair 7¾@7¾. Good Fair 8@8¼. Good and Fine 9@10. Stock on hand and on shipboard 120,170 bales. Sugar—A very fair demand for Sugar on the Levee on Wednesday, and fully 500 hhds were sold. On Thursday sales to the extent of only about 175 hhds. Yesterday morning owing to fresh arrivals buyers were induced to operate very freely, the sales amounting to the day amounting to 600 hhds and more. A few parcels were taken by city and western dealers, but chiefly all of the large lots which have been purchased are destined for the northern markets. Some unmerchantable lots have been sold as low as 3½@4¼, and a few very choice lots have brought 5¼@5¾c, but the bulk of the business has been within the range of the following quotations, viz: Common 4@4½, Fair 4½@4¾, Prime 5@5¾c ₱ lb. We are still without any actual sales to notice on Plantation, and are therefore unable to quote. Molasses with fair receipts, and good demand. Arrived in 3 days 1379 hhds. Molasses—Market rather heavy, with an increasing stock, and holders willing to realize at 20@20½c ₱ gall. Demand almost entirely for the coastwise markets. No further sales, as far as we can learn, have been made on Plantation. The offering rates are 14@15c ₱ gall. according to location, &c, but the Planters will not stop operations in order to make immediate deliveries, and many of them are disposed to enter into time engagements. Arrived during the past three days 1061 hhds. Flour—So soon as the character of the news was known, holders instantly advanced their rates. Transactions occurred at $5,37½, 5,50, 5,55, and at 5,62 ₱ bbl. The operations reach nearly 19,100 bbls, embracing nearly every lot of any considerable magnitude in the city. The asking price for common brands $5 75, though at this rate no buyers or round lots. Butter—We quote for fair to prime 12@16, inferior 9@10 c ₱ lb. Goshen sells in limited parcels for city retailing at 19@22c ₱ lb. Cheese continues scarce; good lots will readily command 8@9c ₱ lb. Coffee—Transactions on a limited scale at 7@7¾c in lots. Malaga Wine—At auction on Wednesday and the following sales were effected: 5,000 whole bxs MR Raisins at $2,80@2,90; 1000 half bxs do at 1,40@1,45; 1,800 qr bxs do at 75@77c; 200 kegs Grapes at 2,62½@2,75; 60 bags shell Almonds 10½@11c; 115 bxs Lemons $2,25@3,00 per cask; Sweet Wine 42c ₱ gall. The Estella's cargo is selling slowly at private sale at rates within the above range. Demand dull. Fish—A moderate demand—Mackerel No 1 $12@13,00. No 2 $7,00@9. No 3 $5@7,75 ₱ bbl. Codfish 5¾c ₱ lb. Herrings 3¾@4c ₱ box. Pitch is dull at $1,20@1,25, and Rosin is held at $1,87½ with limited sales. Exchange—Bills on New York at 60 days 2½@3, on Boston 2, and Philadelphia and Baltimore 2½ ₱ ct. discount. Sight Checks on New York and Boston 1 ₱ ct. discount—Price Current.

A FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale 190 acres of good land, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. 20 miles West of Pittsburgh, about 2 miles from the village of Clinton, adjoining lands of Mr. Bayne and Mr. McCullough, with a frame dwelling house and barn an excellent orchard of fruit, and never-failing spring of water. There are 100 acres and upwards cleared and under a good fence, with every convenience a purchaser could wish. It is within 2 miles of one of the best grist mills in the country, and 1 mile above the Valley Church. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is considered by competent judges among one of the best farms in Findley township. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

nov28-w3t* JAMES STEWART

CLOAKINGS—The subscriber has just recd a large and splendid assortment of cassimere shades, plaid and embroidered do Woolen Cloakings, latest styles. Also, black and olive French Cloth to which he would invite the attention of the ladies.

nov26 R D THOMPSON, 110 Market st

DRESS GOODS—Just opened, a handsome assortment of Cashmeres, Rapid do, Mousseline de Laines, Merinoes, Alpaccas, &c. &c. &c.

nov26 R D THOMPSON, 110 Market st

GLOBES—Newton's new and improved Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, containing the latest discoveries. Newton & Son Lon'don 1845. For sale by

nov26 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, 44 Market st.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF THE SAVIOR—By the Poets and Painters. Edited by Rufus W. Griswold. For sale by

nov26 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS, with their poetic sentiments, by Miss H. J. Woodman. For sale by

nov26 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

APPLICATION LACES AND EDGINGS—A small assortment of these new style of goods just recd at

nov22 W R MURPHY'S.

AT W R MURPHY'S, a large supply of black Alpacas, of the best make for winter wear, has just been opened. They are offered at the lowest cash prices by the piece or yard. nov.2

PRINTS FOR 12½c—Some very superior and fast colors just opened at [nov22] W R MURPHY'S.

SHAWLS—Thibet and Turkey Shawls, a large assortment, and at prices to please, now open at

nov22 W R MURPHY'S.

TO PRINTERS!

FOR sale, at the office, an excellent *Double Medium Press*, on which this paper is now printed. Also a font of second hand Brevier Type, in good order, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. Also, a pair of imperial chases, with iron furniture to match, and a set of imperial column rules, 15 of them in good order.—Also, after the first of January, two pairs of Double Medium Chases, and iron furniture to match, and a lot of Double Medium column rule.

oct14-d&wtf

TO THE LADIES—Opening this day, another lot of rich Shawls. Also on hand, a few splendid French Brocha Long Shawls (all wool)—a great bargain at the New York Store, 79 Market st.

nov18 W H GARRARD.

WELSH FLANNELS—R D THOMPSON has just rec'd a large and complete assortment of unshrinkable Welsh Flannel, at No 110 Market st. nov14

MUFFS—The ladies are informed that a large assortment will be found at McKAIN'S Fashionable Establishment, No 77 Wood st. nov15

WINTER VESTINGS—GEO S SWARTZ has received a large assortment of the newest and most desirable styles of Winter Vestings. Persons in want of a handsome vest pattern will find it at No 66 Market street. nov5

NOW IS THE TIME for bargains at the "New York Store."

Cashmeres, Paris Reps, Mous de Laines and Alpacas direct from New York.

nov13 W H GARRARD, No 79 Market st.

SHAWLS—Just rec'd, at the "New York Store" a splendid assortment of Turkey, Cashmere, French Brocha, Thibet (silk fringe) and Embroidered Cloth Shawls.

nov12 W H GARRARD, No 79 Market st.

FRESH ARRIVAL, at the "New York Store" 100 doz Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Cashmere and Silk Gloves of the best qualities.

N B. None but the best Kid Gloves kept at 79 Market street. (nov12) W H G

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 24, 1845.

INSANE ASYLUM MEETING.

Pursuant to the notice of the Mayor, at the request of several citizens, a meeting to take into consideration the subject of erecting and endowing an Asylum for the Insane, was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon last.—William Eichbaum, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Rev. A. W. Black was appointed Secretary. The call of the meeting having been read, a letter from David Shields, Esq., was read, expressing pleasure in view of the proposed meeting, and making some suggestions in regard to the best mode of proceeding. Two several acts of the Legislature, in reference to establishing an Insane Asylum in Pittsburgh, or near it, were read—one passed in 1837 and the other in 1838. A report adopted at a meeting of the citizens, rejecting one of these acts, was also read, as well as a memorial of the citizens to the Legislature, asking for further action, about the same period, from which time it appears the matter has slept.

A business committee, consisting of Dr. Upfold, Benj. Bakewell, John Mecaskey, E. D. Gazzam, and Geo. Weyman, Esqs., were then appointed, who reported some preamble and resolutions, which were adopted after much discussion.—These we will publish in our next.

The meeting was not large, but was very respectably attended, and a deep interest was manifested in the cause designed to be promoted.

Massachusetts Election.—The Boston Atlas gives the following as the result of the votes at the late election, in all the towns in Massachusetts, excepting Cohasset, Provincetown and Truro:—Briggs, 51,574; Davis, 37,462; Sewell, 7,560; Shaw, 7,451; Scattering, 1,398.

By the above it appears that Briggs falls short of a plurality over all others by 2,300 votes, and he has received 14,112 votes more than Isaac Davis, the Democratic candidate.

The Representatives elected thus r show 172 Whigs, 51 Democrats, and 1 Natives.

The association of ladies at Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of erecting a statue to Henry Clay, have raised all the money they deemed necessary for the work, and have selected Mr. Joel T. Hart, of Kentucky, as the Sculptor. Mr. Hart is very highly commended as an artist by Mr. Crittenden, Healy and Neagle the artists, and others.

The Virginia M. E. Conference.—On Saturday last, the Conference now in session at Norfolk, over which Bishop Andrew is presiding, went into the election of delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be convened in Petersburg during the month of May next. The following ministers were elected the representatives of the Virginia Conference, on the first ballot viz:—Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D. Rev. Jno. Early, Rev. Thos. Crowder, Rev. A. Penn, Rev. L. M. Lee, Rev. H. B. Cowles and Rev. A Dibrell. The Rev. G. W. Langhorne and Rev. D. S. Doggett were elected as reserve delegates. A missionary meeting was held on Saturday evening, and a collection of $800 made.

Resignation of Mr. Huger.—The Charleston News notices a report that Mr. Huger has resigned, or soon will resign, his seat in the United States Senate; and that Mr. Calhoun will be elected in his place. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Calhoun has consented to this arrangement. This confirms the statement of the Washington Intelligencer.

Heat as a source of power.—The editor of the New York Tribune has examined recently in two establishments at Brooklyn the operation of the apparatus known as "Clute & Seabury's Improved Patent Heat Generator." It effects a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent in the amount of fuel required; the cost of erecting the Works with it is considerably less, as high chimneys, towers, &c. are superseded. The heat is *entirely* retained around or absorbed into the boiler, so that one may put his hand into the chimney just above the boiler at any time, and experience no sensation but that of pleasant, genial warmth in a current of air. The heat is so entirely retained that, the fire being stopped and all operations suspended at early evening, the workmen come back next morning and at once start the machinery again, without a particle of fire under the boiler. The saving of time thus realized is no slight additional advantage. The process by which this is effected is very simp , and is thus described by the editor of the Tribune:

The active agent is a common blower, acting on a coal fire in the common boiler grate, from which the heat and flame pass over a bar which brings them into close contact with the boiler, which they follow to the farther end. Here instead of passing *up* into the flue, the unconsumed gases pass *down* into a lower reservoir or outlet; from which they escape into the chimney, into which a strong current of atmospheric air is admitted perhaps two feet above the reservoir. This air, being heavier than the heated gases, bears them down; and in fact all the gases usually escaping from fuel and forming smoke, heated air, &c. are retained in the fire chamber and consumed, except the carbonic acid gas, (incombustible,) which alone passes off, hardly warm, through the chimney. All besides is retained and consumed in the formation of steam. Any offensive gasses which may be generated by the manufacture carried on by the help of the engine to which this apparatus is attached, may be conveyed into the fire chamber and made not merely harmless but useful.

The improvement can be added when works are being put up or remodelled at an expense (other than the patentees, charge) of a few dollars. To apply it to works already in operation costs from $25 to $50 for materials and labor. The steam mills of New York and its vicinity are fast getting the "Generator," and the Lowell Factories and others contemplate its adoption at an early day. It is applicable to all instrumentalities used for generating and applying heat as an element of propulsion.

To be Hung for Forgery.—Robert Layton, alias S. T. Warren, has been sentenced at Charleston, S. C., to be hung on the 19th of December, for committing a forgery. Depredation upon property is as great a crime in South Carolina as committing murder.

From the Genius of Liberty, Uniontown, Pa. Nov. 20

Horrid Murder.—An affray took place yesterday, about one o'clock, between Thomas Evans and his brother-in-law, Hayden P. Bliss which resulted in the death of the latter. These two men resided in the neighborhood of Mount Braddock, in this county, and in the vicinity of each other. It appears that a bitter feud had existed between them, and that they had quarrelled with and threatened each other on previous occasions. The affray which ended in the death of Bliss, took place at Evan's own dwelling—whither Bliss had repaired, Bliss commenced an altercation with Evans, when the latter snatched a rough and heavy corn cutter and fell on Bliss, cutting and mangling his head in a most brutal and shocking manner. Bliss died almost instantly from the horrid blows inflicted by Evans. The latter immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended. They are both heads of families.

A Son of Temperance.—The Rev. E. Beecher, of Boston, in a late temperance speech, said:—"I was baptised, as it were, a temperance man. You all know the temperance principle of my father. When I was a boy, and he put into my hand the little coin I was to spend on holidays, he used to say to me, 'Edward, take care that you taste nothing but water.' I need not tell you that I followed his injunctions to the letter. There is not a muscle nor a bone in my frame that ever felt the power of alcohol. And so long as this arm adheres to my body, and this tongue does not cleave to the roof of my mouth, I pledge myself anew to the cause." What father would not be proud of such a speech as this from his son, and what a generation shall we have in America, when all our young men can use the same language!

The Great Fire in New York, and Broad Street Property.—"It's an ill wind that blows good to no one." This trite saying has been verified to the owners of real estate in Broad street, N. Y., on which stood the stores lately burned down. In reference to the subject of that great calamity, the Journal of Commerce says:—

"The losses by the fire of July 19th have been so far investigated as to show that they amount to an aggregate of over *seven millions of dollars*. From this, however, may fairly be deducted the value of buildings burned in Broad street, for the opportunity which the destruction of those buildings gave for remodeling the street, made the fire really an addition to their value; for the lots were worth more the day after the fire, without the houses, than they were the day before, with them. It was a capital piece of good luck to the owners of real estate on that street. They recovered the value of the buildings from the Insurance Companies, and also gained the advance of rents."

The Gubernatorial Question.

Some of the Whig papers seem anxious to discuss the question of who shall be our next candidate for Governor, rather too early. A number of them have come out in favor of different candidates, whom they prefer—some for Gen. Irvin, some for Gen. Markle, and others for the Hon. James Cooper. A lengthy communication in the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, in favor of Mr. Cooper, has received the following notice from the Uniontown Democrat, the editor of which is a strong supporter of the man who pledged his farm to feed the men that volunteered to drive the British and Savages from our frontiers in the last war. In alluding to the article referred to, the Democrat says:

"We cordially agree with the writer in the high estimate which he places upon the talents, services, personal popularity, and general fitness of Mr. Cooper for the station. We think, however, that the true policy of the party points to the re-nomination of the Hero of Mississinewa—the Patriot MARKLE—whose splendid run last fall is an unanswerable argument for his again being selected to lead the Whig forces into the field. Had there been no Presidential contest, the General would have been triumphantly elected in '44. This, no reasonable politician can deny."

On the other side, the York Advocate says,

"Considering Mr. Cooper's age, he is probably one of the best men in the Union, and *we have not a doubt that he will receive the nomination* of the Whig Convention, when the time arrives. For our part, we would rather see him Governor of Pennsylvania than any man in the State."

The Lebanon Courier, in speaking of Mr. Cooper, remarks that "there is no one whom the Whigs of Lebanon county would more enthusiastically support, or for whom they would give a larger majority." The Union Star is equally decided. "We cannot forbear remarking," says the editor, "that Mr. Cooper is one of the very worthiest and best of men in the State, and has a popularity and standing which few men in the State enjoy. He would make an excellent Governor."

American Baptist Missionary Convention.

The first sitting of this body took place, as announced, this morning, at the Baptist Meeting House in Mulberry street. The great subject of the Convention is the Slavery Question, in the discussion of which it is expected that many interesting and important facts will be elicited.—The attendance was very full, a few only of the members being absent, and the places of those who *were*, filled up by substitutes. The pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. Lathrop, opened the exercises by a prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Wayland, the President of the Convention, proceeded to call out the names of the various delegates appointed from different States. The calling of the roll occupied sometime, and when it was concluded, the By-Laws and Regulations were read by the Secretary.

The Resolutions were then read, commencing with a motion for alteration of the hour of assembling from 10 A. M. to 9 A. M., and of adjournment to 3 P. M. Among other things, a resolution was offered that this Convention have special cause of gratitude to the Giver of all Good for His preservation, through all his trials, of Rev. E. Judson, late Missionary to Burmah; and also another instructing the President to welcome Mr. Judson, on behalf of the convention, upon his return to his native land, and to tender their heartfelt sympathy for the painful circumstance which has withdrawn him from the field of his missionary labors. (We are informed on inquiry that the "painful circumstance" above alluded to is the almost total loss of the organs of speech—by which occurrence he was debarred from the pursuit of his profession, and obliged to return to America.

In referring to the return of this zealous Missionary, Rev. Mr. Spencer, H. Cone, who appeared to be the principal orator of the morning, spoke with much feeling upon the position, trials and privations of the missionaries at Burmah, and animadverted to the occasion of his first acquaintance with Mr. Judson in the earlier days of the Missionary cause in this country, at Boston. The President then addressed Mr. Judson on the part of the Convention in a fraternal speech—in which he assured him that his labors and sufferings were deeply appreciated by his brethren in the cause, and begged him to accept their heartfelt gratitude. To this speech Mr. Judson replied with some apparent effort—the President being obliged to approach him closely in order to catch his meaning—cordially reciprocating the good wishes of the Convention for his welfare. A motion was put and carried for an assistant Secretary, which resulted in the unanimous election of Rev. Mr. Taylor to the berth. The Report of the Board was next read by Rev. Mr. C one, of which, owing to the hour at which our Evening Edition is printed, we were able only to hear a portion. The sum of $100 is necessary to constitute a Life-Member. Secretaries cannot become Life-Members. Ten persons are necessary to constitute an Executive Committee—4 of whom must not be Ministers of the Gospel The Board has the power of deciding upon the salaries of Secretary and Treasurer. Offices are not tenable for a longer period than one year. The Board shall always hereafter meet two days in advance of the Convention, to hear a Report of proceedings for the past year. At all meetings hereafter 15 will be necessary to constitute a *quorum*. The Convention will hereafter assemble on the 2d Thursday in May.

Rev. Dr. Sears of Mass. will deliver the sermon for this evening.

Since we left we understand that the Report was adopted, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The New Orleans Picayune states that on the morning of the 11th inst. the steamboat Reindeer, Capt. Paxton, from Louisville to New Orleans, was rounding to at Sweeny's wood yard, about 12 miles below the mouth of Red River, she struck a snag and in a few minutes afterwards sunk. Sixty passengers on board—all saved.—Cargo principally saved.

From the N. Y. Evening Gazette.

Scraps of Curious Information.

In 1246, during Lent in England, Henry III. ordered the sheriffs of London to procure 100 pieces of the *best whale* and two porpoises for the royal table.

The following is a recipe for Porpose Pudding in those days—*verbatim et literatim*, "*Puddying of Parpaysse*—Take the blode of hym and the grece of hymself and ote mele and salt and pepir and gyngere, and melle these to gederys wel, and then putte this in the gutte of the purpys, and than let it sethe esyli and not hard a good whylis, and than take hym uppe and broyl hym a lytil, and than serve him forth."

In 1256, the sheriffs were ordered to buy 2000 chesnuts for the use of the King.

The following warrant for the arrest of a prisoner was issued by an Indian Judge of Massachusetts, in the days when Indians were plenty in the Bay State—"I Hi-Houdi—you Peter Waterman—Jeremy Wicket, Quick you catch him, Fast you hold him, Straight you bring him before me!"

The 4th of July, 1663, was set apart in this State by Gov. Stuyvesant, as a day of thanksgiving, for the treaty of peace with the Indians.

The population of Ci ina is 350,000,000. The Chinese language consist of 80,000 characters. It has been asserted by a Chinese traveller, that the sum of $350,000,000 is annually spent by the *children of the moon* in burning incense to their Gods.

The daily consumption of Water Cresses in Paris cost 6000 francs. In 1831, the consumption of Sugar in France was 80 times the amount consumed in 1700. 100,000 persons daily ride in the Omnibusses of Paris—the average receipts are 30,000 francs per day. The number of public conveyances in Paris in 1835, was 15,672. The number of carts, drays, &c., 32,000. In 1836, the quantity of Bar Iron produced in France was 201,691 tons; Cast Iron 303,739, and 2721 tons of Steel—valued at £3,585,787, giving employment to 17,738 men. The Coal fields of France cover 42,738 acres. The quantity produced in 1835 was 2,583,587 tons, an increase of 282 per cent over 1814, when the amount was 675,747 tons. The number of mines in opertation in 1836 was 258, giving employment to 21,913 men.

In 1838, there were in England 399,712 births, 335,056 deaths, and 111,481 marriages.

The value of the Cotton Hosiery manufacture in England is £880,000, Worsted £770,000, Silk £241,000. The number annually manufactured is 3,510,000 pairs, and the number of persons employed in their manufacture 73,000. Copper was first discovered in England in 1680. The first steam engine applied to mining in England was in Cornwall in 1710—the second 1720. Forks were first used in England in the reign of James I.

In a former number I mentioned three newspapers that had copied the "Scraps" without credit. To this number I now add the following: "Philadelphia Ledger," "U. S. Journal," at Washington, "Buffalo Courier," "Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle," "Ohio Statesman," "Gettysburgh Standard," and "Burlington Free Press." This is undoubtedly right, according to *their* ideas of right and wrong, but in my estimation is, as I said before, the *meanest* wrong of which an Editor can be guilty.

In No. 24 I stated *erroneously* that the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic was the *Sirius*. The *Savannah* made the voyage to Russia in 1817. In a future number I intend giving a history of Steam'boats. W.

Who is Guilty.

In a farming town, a day's ride from this City, there lives a young man who recently, by the death of his father, came into possession of property to the value of fifty thousand dollars. He has good natural abilities, a fair education, a lovely and excellent wife, one child, and every thing which would seem necessary to happiness. There is one fatal drawback, however: he loves liquor, and it is ruining him. His days are spent with horse-racers, his nights with card-players; and his constitution and property are rapidly leaving him. He knows his danger and feels his degradation; he has several times attempted to stop drinking, and has signed the pledge of Total Abstinence, but the drunkard's appetite gnaws his vitals; the temptations to intoxication surround him; he is lured to the adjacent tavern for society or to transact business; the old crew get around him; he takes *one glass* and then the demon possess and tears him. Recently his young and beautiful wife waited long in traveling dress his return to accompany her on a long promised visit to her relatives in this City; at length, her anxiety for him and for her child conquered her repugnance to enter the haunt of revelry and antechamber of ruin; she went to him and timidly begged him to return to their desolate home. His answer was abuse and curses, with a reminder that *that* was no place for women. Alone she returned home, and will probably remain there till blighted love, despair and wretchedness shall consign her to the grave.

—Now this miserable husband and father feels his degradation, and in his sober moments frankly confesses it, but says *he cannot help it*. The landlord is a fair man, and deplores the ruin which is visibly taking place before his eyes, but he says *he cannot help it*: it is his business to keep tavern and sell folks what *refreshments* they want—he is licensed to sell liquor and his customers will have it. He dare not refuse refreshments to so influential and respectable a neighbor and customer as Mr. S. The poor heart-broken wife—Heaven knows *she cannot help it*, or she would even at the cost of her life. But the People *can* help it, by enacting a law like our State's New Excise Law, and then voting in their several towns that no more liquor shall be sold. The cure can be wrought in just this way, and in no other that we are aware of. Men of New Jersey! will you not have such a law this winter! Pennsylvania! New Hampshire! Michigan! what say you? Legislators of New York! we demand equal justice and equal laws for our City! Act early, justly, decisively, and you will save from ruin thousands on thousands of young men like him referred to in this true statement.—*New York Tribune.*

Shameful Neglect.—A letter from an officer of the army at Corpus Christi, says:

"At this late day not one-third of the army here could take the field; and for the limited means we have except such as came with the 2d dragoons, we are indebted to those with whom we expected to contend—the Mexicans.

Our country, too, not only expected us to move, to fight, and to conquer without means, but it expected all this of us 'without money and without price.' Part of the troops here have not received one cent of pay for six months, nor is there the slightest indication of an intention to pay them for the future.

Even the Government of Texas, which invited us here, has assumed a strange and unexpected position towards us—one calculated to annoy and harass us as individuals, and destroy our efficiency as an army. Our sutlers, who supply many of the necessaries and all luxuries of life to the officer and soldier in the field, and who are by law, a component part of the army, subject to its rules and regulations, and required to furnish such supplies as may be ordered, have been called on by the authorities of this Government, and held bound to pay duties on those supplies—supplies as purely military as those sent here by our own government for the armament and subsistence of the soldier. We occupy the anomalous position of *invited guests* paying for our dinners!"

The Reprieve of Howard.—Andrew Howard, who was sentenced to be executed on Wednesday last, was on that day reprieved by Governor Steele until Wednesday, the 18th of July, 1846. The Sheriff had made all the necessary preparations, erecting his gallows some eight or ten feet above the walls of the prison yard, and some six or eight thousand people from all parts of the adjacent country were in attendance to witness the execution. Of course, they went away disappointed, many of them, we hope for the honor of human nature, happily so. Gov. Steele, who arrived in town on Tuesday, made a personal examination of Howard; and it is understood puts the reprieve upon the ground that he is so devoid of intellect, and has been subject to such a course of life from infancy, that he is not a fit subject for execution, but that his case ought to be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.—[*Dover N. H. Enquirer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The auxiliary steamship Massachusetts, Captain White, which left Liverpool for New York on the 22d of October, put into Holmes' Hole on Wednesday, in consequence of the sickness of the captain. Mr. D. Brigham, Jr., of the firm of Harnden & Co., who was a passenger in the Massachusetts, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, with English papers three days later than our previous advices, the Massachusetts having been delayed at Liverpool until the 22nd ult. From the Boston papers of Thursday afternoon we make up the following summary of news:

The money market in London had experience a check, and was tending downwards on account of the alleged misunderstanding between Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. At least that was the nominal cause. Consols were quoted on the 21st a, low as 96⅞ to 96⅞ not having been for several years before marked under 97.

In the Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending Oct. 21, there had been a slight increase in the demand, but without alteration in the price. Sales for the week 20,000 bales. Imports 143, 987 bags.

Accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts in England show a considerable falling off from the average amount of business. The unexpected decline is attributed to the unfavorable conclusion of the harvest.

Mr. O'Connell attended a great gathering of the Repealers at Mayo, on Sunday, Oct. 19. It is stated that 80,000 persons were present, in spite of a great deluge of rain.

The accounts of the ravages of the potato disease in Ireland are no more favorable. At least a fifth of the crop it is apprehended will be lost. In Scotland the disease has been more extensive than was at first apprehended. The disease was spreading more and more in Denmark, and likewise in Sweden. One good effect has resulted from this. The Dublin distillers, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, have advanced considerably in the price of whiskey.

The continental news is uninteresting. Nothing new in the Paris papers from Algeria.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Boston papers of Thursday afternoon state that the steam ship Britannia was telegraphed at ten minutes before two o'clock P. M., 18 miles distant from the outer station, and that she would probably reach Boston by half past 4 or 5 o'clock. She did not, however, reach the city in time for the afternoon train for New York.

The Britannia brings dates to the 4th instant, thirteen days later news than that brought by the Massachusetts.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

This important Convention temporarily organized on the 12 instant. About five hundred delegates were in attendance. The next morning the following persons were appointed permanent officers of the Convention, to wit:

President—J. C. Calhoun.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Jas. Overton, of Tennessee; Col. J. Hanna, of Kentucky; Col. Wm. Strong, of Arkansas; Gen. Roger Barton, of Mississippi; Capt. H. M. Shreve, of Missouri; Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Hon. Oliver I. Morgan, of Louisiana; Maj. Alexander Black, of South Carolina, Gen. Leonard White, of Illinois; Dr. Richard Sneed, of North Carolina; J. S. Hawkins, of Ohio; Hon. Wm. Birch, of Indiana; Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa; B. B. Minor, of Virginia.

Secretaries—C. F. M. Norland, of Arkansas, J. G. Hortis, of Tennessee; A. B. Chambers, of Missouri, A. V. S. Lindsley, of Tennessee; J. D. B. DeBow, of South Carolina; F. A. Lumsden, of Louisiana; T. B. Drinker of Ohio.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Calhoun made a speech which is reported in the Memphis papers. The Convention commenced its session on Wednesday, but the permanent officers were not appointed until Thursday, and that day and Friday were taken up in organizing and classifying the business and appointing Committees. On Saturday morning the numerous Committees began to report, when it was discovered that it would take a week to read the reports and act upon them. To obviate this difficulty, the whole were referred to a select Committee of one from each State, as follows:

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, chairman; Jas. Guthrie, of Kentucky; Judge Ellis, of Indiana; Col. Gadsden, of South Carolina; C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Judge Clifton of Mississippi. Mr. Craighead, of Arkansas; Elwood Fisher, of Ohio; Judge Scates, of Illinois; J. H. Lucas, Missouri: H. T. Read of Iowa, B. B. Minor, of Virginia; Thos. J. Bigham, of Pennsylvania; end Judge Woodruff, of Louisiana. Of these seven are Whigs and seven Locofocos.

This Committee reported resolutions to the Convention; which adjourned sine die, on Saturday evening. The meeting was very harmonious. We will notice it more fully to-morrow.

The Tariff.

There can be no longer any doubt of the fact that the Locofoco office-seekers and demagogues are prepared to approve of the course of Polk and his administration, and abandon the Tariff. It was clearly seen in the Hollidaysburgh Convention that they cared for nothing but the ascendancy of their party—that they were hollow in their pretensions of friendship for Protection, by refusing to pledge themselves in favor of a Tariff at all hazards. This fact has given great joy to the enemies of the Tariff—strengthened the resolution of the Administration to prostrate it, and brought out the Locofoco papers in opposition to it. The veil of hypocrisy with which the designs of Locofoco politicians were screened from the eye of the people in 1844, may now be considered as effectually removed, and those stripped of it seem bold in the exposure of their hypocrisy. We have anticipated this state of things and are not disappointed; but the people who will awaken as it were from a dream, will feel an honest indignation that will seek revenge by hurling from power those who have deceived and betrayed them. No real friend of the Tariff need despair at the disclosures before him. They will not, they cannot weaken the attachment of the people to the protective policy; and while it will teach them that the Locofoco politicians and rulers are *not* in favor of that policy, it will result in placing the real and tried friends of the Whig Tariff of 1842 in the ascendancy, and in rule in our country.—*Har. Tel.*

A Scramble for Diamonds.—From a reliable source we learn that the French Consul at Bahia has addressed a remarkable report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home, announcing the discovery, at a distance of eighty leagues from that capital, of an abundant mine of diamonds—a source of incalculable wealth to the province. It lies in a desert place, uninhabited, and scarcely accessible, and was discovered by mere accident. The head of a rich English company has already exported, it is said, near one million dollars' worth of its produce, and as the working of the mine is left to any one who will, there is a race at present for its treasures. Eight or nine thousand emigrants, from all parts of Brazil, have already pitched their tents on the savage and unwholesome spot; and to the inhabitants of a crowded European state, the very thought of a jewel-mine to be ransacked at pleasure—diamonds to be had for the fetching—is a temptation likely, we should think, to attract adventurers, even if the Upas three stood in the way.—*English paper.*

Family Jars.—One Jesse Floyd advertises his wife, Nancy, as having left him without provocation. He says, "I am determinsd to pay no debts of her contracting. She is a trifling, good for nothing jade, 'any way you can fix it.'" To this Nancy replies that Jesse had '*cleared the kitchen*,' leaving her his children to feed, without a cent of money. She says, I made him a good wife—but he is a sour, ill-natured, reel-footed, and bandy legged scamp.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday Morning, November 24.

Flour—The market closed on Saturday a shade worse if prices are considered, but the market is so barely supplied, its movement is uncertain. Sales of 250 bbls at $4.33@4.37½ ₱ bbl, and some inferior at less.

Salt is steady but dull at $1.06½ ₱ net bbl, delivered.

The following sales of Metal have transpired, viz:—100 tons good 'Cambria' at $30, 4 in 4 mos and 4 in 5 mos to go out of the market; 26½ tons No. 1 Allegheny at $31.50, 5 mos; 18½ tons same quality at $32 5 mos; 25 tons same description at $30, 4 mos. A sale of H. R. on private terms.

Cheese—Sale of 100 bxs W. R. from first hands at 6c. cash, and 200 bxs on the wharf at 7c currency. Sales from store in a small way at 7@7½c. A parcel of 40 bxs and 14 cases large and prime Goshen Cheese, received via the Allegheny River, changed hands on private terms.

42 bu Chesnuts sold from store at $2 75 ₱ bu.

Sugar—Sale of 8 hhds new crop from store at 6¼@6c ₱ lb, currency.

Sales 60 bbls new crop Molasses from store at 38c ₱ gall, currency. We notice two lots of 50 and 40 bbls old crop received from Philadelphia by Canal—held at the same. If advantage had been taken of the state of the market in time, a large amount of Molasses might have been brought on and sold at a handsome profit.

New crop Peaches are held at $2 25, but are slow at that. Sales 70 bu paied at $1 50 ₱ bu. Dried Apples $1,12½@1,25 ₱ bu.

P. S. The Foreign News is in, and is highly favorable for Breadstuffs of all kinds. A further advance will take place Eastward.

WM. BOYD, Attorney at Law. Office on the North-east corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, second story, entrance from Fourth st. nov21-d&wly

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

Register's Office, Nov. 21, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undermentioned Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 22d day of December next.

Account of Andrew Boyd, Administrator of the Estate of Robert McConnell, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of W. L. Lafferty, Executor of the Estate of James Lafferty, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Benj. Forsyth, acting Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Forsyth, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Snee and Peter Ratican, Executors of the Estate of John Snee, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of James Flanagan, Guardian of the Estate of Patrick McCall, minor child of Patrick McCall, deceased.

Account of Mary Ann McIntire, late Mary Ann Karrin, Administratrix of the Estate of Gustavus Karrin, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of George Cooper and Edwd. E. Holmes, Administrators of the Estate of John Rodenbaugh, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Account of John Sampson and William Gribben, Executors of the Estate of Joseph Porter, late of Robinson Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander McDonald and William Todd, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Todd, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander McLaughlin, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine McLaughlin, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of William Marks and John Thompson, Executors of the Estate of William Boner, late of Allegheny city, dec'd.

Account of John McAnally, Administrator of the Estate of John McAnally, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Account of Cadwallader Evans, one of the Executors of the Estate of Sarah Evans, late of Lower St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Cadwallader Evans, Guardian for the Estate of George W. Evans, minor child of Sarah Evans, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of James T. Kirkpatrick, Guardian for the Estate of the minor children of John Lauterty, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of John Thaw, Guardian for the Estate of Peter B Mowry, minor child of Bethel Mowry, dec'd.

Account of Malcolm Leech and Fanny Fisk, Administrators of the Estate of Alba Fisk, late of Peebles Township, dec'd.

Account of James A Gibson and William Emmett, Executors of the Estate of Hugh Emmett, late of Pine Township, dec'd.

Account of Simon Smith and Joseph Winders, Executors of the Estate of Samuel Smith, dec'd.

Account of William Magill, Administrator of the Estate of John Elder, late of the Borough of Birmingham, dec'd. nov25-4tw-1td.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN the Orphans' Court of said County. No 37 of June Term, A. D 1845. In the matter of the estate of David Leiever, deceased.

And now, to wit, November 7, 1845, on the petition of John H. Ralston and William Crawford, Jr. Administrators of the said decedent, setting forth, that there are not sufficient assets to pay his debts, and praying the Court to appoint an Auditor to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets, and among his creditors, according to the order established by law, the Court appoint James W. Buchanan, Esq. to distribute the proceeds (assets.)

By the Court, THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above matter, that I will sit for the purpose of my appointment, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at my office, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, above Sibbett & Jones' office. JAS. W. BUCHANAN, Auditor

nov25-d1t&w3t

CONSUMPTION, OR GOING INTO A DECLINE. Cure to know cure, by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.

Mr. WM. P. PETERS, Richmond, Indiana, was taken with a bad cold last spring, which seated upon his lungs, at length cavities and ulcers formed; his physician used everything he thought of, but to no effect; he informed him that he could not be cured, that nothing more could be done; in the mean time, a friend of his, Mr. Howell, in luced him to send to David P. Holloway, who is agent in that place, for the medicine, which he did. Before using two bottles, he found that he was getting better. After using six bottles he became perfectly satisfied that the medicine was certain to cure him as well as ever. He sent for 6 bottles more, and is happy to state to those afflicted that he has used 4 of them and become in all respects hearty, and feels himself entirely cured. He wishes these lines published in the public papers, that others afflicted with consumption may know the virtues of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and spare their life.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with Mr Peters, and know his case to be as above stated.

JAMES PETERS,
ISAAC HANNA,
GEO. DULL,
A. Y. KEYSON, Esq.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office: 130 Sycamore street, Cincinnati.

Chronic Patients will find it to their advantage to call at the office, where their cases will be examined, and such other medicine prescribed as the case may demand.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

nov14-w2t WM. JACKSON, only Agent.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The fall of the year will soon disappear,
The leaves are beginning to fall—
Stern winter, I fear, too soon will be here,
For those who on charity call.

Of suffering beware, and quickly prepare—
Have plenty of fuel in store;
It will not impair your worth, I declare,
To buy some clothes for the poor.

Again, I entreat, to have kindness rep'ete,
You'll procure abundance of bread—
Then add to the feat a quantum of meat;
Thus the poor will be clothed and fed.

To comply with the muse, Oh do not refuse,
E se his object you're sure to defeat—
I'll particularize Shoes, but not to amuse;
Only think of the frost-bitten feet.

In the cheapest and best your money invest;
Go, mitigate suffering and pains—
If it should be uncouth, I must tell the truth,
The best in the world are at **CAIN'S.**

Still let me pursue, ere I bid an adieu,
My allusions to the cheapest Shoe Store:
You'll please keep in view, 'tis a beautiful blue,
And "*Fifth and Market street*" 's over the door.

nov18-w6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISABELLA GIBSON, late of Peebles township, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all who have claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
JOSEPH McFARLAND,
Executors.

Nov. 13, 1845—nov14-w6t*

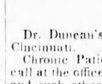
TURNPIKE ELECTION.

AN election for President, Treasurer and Six Managers of the Pittsburgh Coal Hill Turnpike Company will be held at the Toll House, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB EWART, Treasurer.

Nov. 10, 1845.—nov15 d1t&w3t*

House and Lot for Sale.



A very desirable residence in the borough of Manchester, adjoining Mr. John Sampson, Esq. The Lot is fifty feet, fronting on the main street to River, running back one hundred and ninety-two feet. The House is twenty-five feet front, with two parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, all two stories high, of brick, and built of the best materials, and finished in the best manner, with a good carriage house and stable, a grapery, shrubbery and fruit trees Any person wanting a pleasant residence will please call and see the same.

Also—A Lot of ground in the said borough, fronting thirty-six feet on the market place, running back one hundred feet to an alley.

Also—Two Lots in Allegheny City, twenty five feet each fronting on a sixty feet street, running back one hundred and twenty-four feet to an alley, lying in the rear of Poor House Lot Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of JOHN PATTERSON,

nov11-d1d&wtf Allegheny City.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,

aul-4w6m

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Little Kanawha Bridge Company, until the 1st day of December next, for building a bridge over the Little Kanawha River at Parkersburgh. Wood county, Va., to be completed by the 1st day of September, 1847.

The said bridge is to be a covered arch bridge of one span, with two carriage ways, each twelve feet wide in the clear, and one foot way six feet wide in the clear, with stone abutments of range rock-work headers and stretchers, their foundations laid on the rock, and to rise to a level three feet above the bank on the Parker-burgh side, supposed to be about forty-eight feet. The river is from 275 to 300 feet wide at low water, and it is thought the abutments may be erected without the use of coffer dams. The arches, kingposts, braces and tie-beams to be of yellow pine, the weather boarding and shingles of white pine, the floors and joists for the carriage ways of white oak, the rafters of pine or poplar, and the residue of the structure of yellow pine and white oak.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a draft or plan and specifications, and may state the additional price if the abutments are faced with hammer-dressed stone.

The contract will be given to the lowest and best bidder, giving bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract, and warranting the bridge for five years, accidents by fire or flood only excepted, the company reserving the right to reject all the bids and issue new proposals.

Payments will be made quarterly as the work progresses, to the value of the part completed, as estimated by the Board of Directors or their agent, less fifteen per cent. to be retained until the satisfactory completion of the whole structure.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Parkersburgh, to whom proposals may be forwarded, under seal, at the expense of the proposers. M. J. LITTLEBOY, Jr.,

Parkersburgh, Oct. 30, 1845 Sec'y L. K. Bridge Co.

nov5-3t&2w

TO TAILORS.

O. MADISON, being engaged in cutting for

Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street,

Respectfully invites "the trade" to call and examine his new plan of delineating garments. O. M. being the author of the

FIRST SHOULDER MEASURE SYSTEM

Ever offered to the trade, has not been under the necessity of borrowing or stealing from the works of others in order to get up *"the Rule"*. His *"Mathematical Ruler and Art of delineating garments"* are original in principle and detail.

REFERENCES—Some of the most skilful Cutters wherever the system has been introduced.

N. B. MADISON'S System of Cutting is secured by Patent and Copy Right. His Agents are provided with Letters of Agency, bearing a County Seal. Tailors are cautioned against purchasing of pretended Agents, should there be any, as the purchaser is responsible to the proprietor according to law.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31, 1845. nov1-d&w4t

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&w1t

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for